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EPISTLE from the YEARLY MEETING, held, in London, by adjournments from the 28th of the fifth month to the 4th of the ſixth month, 1787, inclusive.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elſewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

UNDER the enlivening influence of the love of Chriſt, our holy head and high prieſt, renewedly manifeſted in this our annual aſſembly, we dearly ſalute you; wiſhing an increaſe of ſpiritual bleſſings to this church and people, where-ever ſcattered abroad in all their various ſtations and allotments. We have reverent thankfulneſs to acknowledge, that, according to his wonted goodneſs, he hath at this time afforded us a comfortable ſeaſon together, and hath ſtrengthened us to conduct the affairs which have come before us in much harmony and concord, to our mutual edification and encouragement; and we fervently deſire that the influence of his unerring ſpirit may be more and more waited for in all our aſſemblies, that, under the religious concern proceeding therefrom, our ſeveral endeavours for the promotion of his cauſe may, through his bleſſing, be rendered effectual.

The accounts of friends ſufferings brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and thoſe called church-rates, amount, in England and Wales, to 486l. and thoſe in Ireland to 1376l. It is with ſatisfaction

ſatisfaction we obſerve, that notwithſtanding the inattention manifeſted by ſome under our name to this important branch of our Chriſtian teſtimony, it has gained conſiderable ground in North America; where our brethren, in common with others, have moſtly been releaſed from eccleſiaſtical impoſitions.

We have alſo thankfully to believe, there is a growing attention in many, not of our religious ſociety, to the ſubject of negro ſlavery; and that the minds of the people are more and more enlarged to conſider it as an aggravate of every ſpecies of evil, and to ſee the utter inconſiſtency of upholding it by the authority of any nation whatever; eſpecially of ſuch as puniſh, with loſs of life, crimes whoſe magnitude bears ſcarce any proportion to this complicated iniquity.

By accounts received from our ſeveral quarterly meetings, and by epiſtles from Ireland, Holland, New England, New York, Pennſylvania and New Jerſey, Maryland, and Virginia, we are informed that there is a revival of religious zeal in many places; and that a conſiderable number have joined the ſociety by convincement ſince laſt year.

Theſe accounts, together with ſome others which have been received, have afforded us comfort; yet we are ſorrowfully affected in perceiving ſo great a declenſion in ſome, from that ſimplicity and uprightneſs by which our predeceſſors were ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed; and alſo with the worldly-mindedneſs, carnal eaſe, and ſecurity, in which others appear to be ſettled; who, contenting themſelves with a nominal profeſſion of membership, or a form of godlineſs, are not ſolicitous for an acquaintance with its living virtue and ſaving power: forgetting that if we truly ſucceed theſe ſons of the morning, as witneſſes for the truth on earth, the ſame ſpirit which influenced their minds muſt actuate ours, and fit us to ſupport the teſtimonies given us to bear. Without this, our profeſſion will degenerate into formality, or be openly ſacrificed to the mammon of unrighteouſneſs: and then, of however high account our works may be, in our own eſtimation, or that of others, at the hour of awful deciſion, and in the unerring balance of the ſanctuary, we ſhall aſſuredly be found wanting. We therefore feel our minds deeply engaged, in the bowels of fervent charity, to entreat ſuch to enter, with humility and ſelf-abaſement, into an intimate acquaintance with the ſtate of their own hearts, by attending to the teſtimony of the faithful witneſs which God hath placed in every man's conſcience, that by earneſtly applying to him, on whom effectual help is laid, the end of their faith may be received, even the ſalvation of their ſouls. Suppreſs not then, dear friends, the ſmalleſt intimation from this precious gift, deſigned by its Bleſſed Author, to ſteer us through the dangers of time, to an unfading inheritance in a bleſſful eternity; but ſtand open to its convictions, and patiently wait therein, to receive ſtrength to ſubject your wills to its manifeſtations. So will your faith in its operation and influence be increaſed; and as you are obedient to its diſcoveries, and therein follow on to know the Lord, you will have, with his gathered flock, to acknowledge, that the intelligence of this inward monitor is more ſafely to be depended upon, than any outward inſtruction, and thereby be preſerved from the many ſnares and ſtratagems of the enemy; by which he is attempting to draw aſide the inexperienced and unwary, ſuggeſting to their minds, that there is an eaſier way to the kingdom than by the croſs of Chriſt. Great, we fear, hath been the loſs which many, who have been viſited by the day-ſpring from on high, have ſuſtained through their reaſoning againſt theſe ſecret convictions of divine grace, counting them with Ephraim, Hoſ. viii. 12. as a ſtrange thing, and ſeeking more to increaſe knowledge than to have the will of the creature ſubjected to the will of God. Hence they have gradually ſwerved from the divine government, laid themſelves open to the ſubtle inſinuations of the enemy, miſtaken imagination for revelation, and at length fruſtrated the gracious purpoſes of the Almighty concerning them. Whereas, had they abode in patience and humility under the forming hand, depending, in child-like ſimplicity, on the heavenly inſtructor, for the gradual unfoldings of his counſel, they might have been inſtrumental in gathering others to the participation of ſubſtantial good. Earneſt are our deſires for the beloved youth, that they may receive caution from theſe miſ-ſteppings of others, and by watchfully attending to the voice of pure wiſdom, not only be preſerved themſelves, but be way-marks to others in the new and living way, which of God

God is caſt up for the redeemed to walk in. And it is our renewed concern to adviſe friends to be vigilant in preventing the introduction of ſuch books into their families, as, by vitiating the taſte and polluting the mind, either incline it to folly and licentiouſneſs, or tend to fill it with airy notions; ſhaking its belief in the Goſpel of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and leſſening that regard to his bleſſed precepts, which their unſpeakable importance require.

Of the Lord's people formerly it was ſaid, they ſhould dwell alone, and not mix with the ſurrounding nations; ſo we are perſuaded our ſafety and proſperity in ſpiritual experience, under this laſt and higheſt diſpenſation of Goſpel light, depends much on refraining from ſuch connections and engagements in the world, as divert the mind from a ſtate of lowlineſs and watchful dependance (againſt which, as againſt Iſrael abiding in their tents, neither divination nor enchantment is ſuffered to prevail) and lead alſo from that ſimplicity of life and converſation, in which, our wants being few, and our deſires bounded, we may be preſerved from the temptation into which ſome in profeſſion with us have ſo diſgracefully fallen, of ſupporting a vain ſhew of affluence and grandeur, at the expence, and to the certain injury, of others.

Our advices on the ſubject of a religious education have been frequent; yet, as it is ſo extenſively important, we ſtill feel it the weighty concern of our minds, to endeavour to ſtir up the attention of friends to this great object; and we beſeech all parents and heads of families, to watch with a godly jealouſy over themſelves, and in goſpel love over their dependants, as ſtewarts to whom is intruſted the care of immortal ſouls. In order, then, dear friends, that your accounts of this truſt may be rendered with reverent hope of divine acceptance, we counſel you to take every ſuitable opportunity of cultivating in the tender minds of your offſpring, the plant which our Heavenly Father hath planted, and to ſuppreſs, as far as in you lies, whatever you are ſenſible ſprings from the root of evil; avoiding in your own conduct and appearance, every thing which may be hurtful for them to imitate, or cauſe them to ſtumble.

And, dear youth, as we have cauſe to believe a conſiderable number among you are ſenſible that the viſitation of our Heavenly Father's love is afreſh extended, and in a particular manner to thoſe of your rank, we tenderly exhort you to give diligent attention to it. Many are the dangers to which you are expoſed, and much depends on the connections you form in the early ſtages of life. The impreſſions you then receive may grow into habits of good or evil, by which your future peace and comfort may be much increaſed or leſſened. Let perfect obedience then be your aim; and although, as you labour after it, the Lord may ſee meet to exerciſe you in ſmall things, deſpiſe them not; for as his will is there moſt clearly revealed, where that of the creature is moſt fully ſubjected, our ſubmiſſion in ſmall things may often be a more acceptable ſacrifice in his ſight than in matters which, to our own wiſdom, may appear greater.

"Finally, brethren," in the words of the Apoſtle, "we beſeech you, by the coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and by our gathering together unto him; that ye be not ſoon ſhaken in mind." 2 Theſſ. ii. 2. But, "as ye have received Chriſt Jeſus the Lord, ſo walk ye in him: rooted and built up in him: and eſtabliſhed in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thankſgiving. Beware, leſt any man ſpoil you through philoſophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Chriſt: for in him dwelleth all the fulneſs of the Godhead bodily, Col. ii. 6, 7, 8, 9."

Signed, in and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by

JOSEPH STORRS, Clerk to the Meeting this year.

Obſervations on the Medium and Management of the Voice. By the late Mr Herries.

THERE is in every voice, a certain pitch, or key, in which we can ſpeak with the greateſt energy and eaſe: whether it ariſes from the ſtructure of the organs or from the power of cultivation, we find an amazing variety in this natural pitch in different voices. Should a perſon of a nice diſcerning ear attend to a number of people, even of the ſame ſex, converſing together, he will ſcarcely find two of their voices exactly in uniſon. It is the office of every public ſpeaker, to know preciſely that peculiar pitch of voice which is moſt natural to him; he

may diſcover it by the following method: let him fix upon any one ſentence, and firſt pronounce it in the very tone which he uſes in converſation: let him preſerve the ſame tone, but increaſe the exertion. At laſt he will find, that he can ſpeak much louder, and ſtronger, in the key of common converſation, than in any other. That is the medium of his voice. Nature directs us to ſpeak in that tone which is the moſt graceful and eaſy; in ſhort, if we wiſh to appear to advantage in any public addreſs, we muſt diveſt ourſelves of all our reading tones which we catched at ſchool. Theſe are generally much higher than our natural pitch; our own ear and judgement will direct us in that which is the moſt proper.

But let it not be thought, that this rule for preſerving the medium of our voice, is in the leaſt inconſiſtent with the uſe of that variety of keys which we have recommended in a foregoing ſection; by no means. We find, that although a ſinger can perform the ſame air of muſic, with great propriety, in many different keys, yet ſtill there is one which may be called the maſter, or predominate tone, which is the moſt eaſy to himſelf, and moſt agreeable to others. That is the tone, whether he ſings treble, tenor, or baſs, which is the medium of his voice. It is the ſame in ſpeaking. It muſt be acknowledged, however, that an accomplithed ſinger, or ſpeaker, may exert his vocal powers, with great command, in more keys than one. Thoſe immediately above, or immediately below his medium, will be the moſt natural and pleaſing.

But ſuppoſe a ſpeaker preſerves his voice in its proper pitch, will it not injure the harmony of his cadence and modulation? Quite the reverſe. We obſerved juſt now, that a ſinger could perform the moſt varied and extenſive piece of muſic in any key; why then may not the ſpeaker, in the ſame key, introduce all the cadence and harmony which belongs to the graceful pronunciation of any one ſentence? The modulation of a ſentence is, in general, not ſo extenſive as that of a ſong. Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus has obſerved, "that the voice, in ſpeaking, never riſes higher, nor falls lower than three notes and a half." Be it as it will, we muſt grant, that if a ſinger can exert the moſt extenſive modulations, and yet retains a medium, a ſpeaker may certainly exert his modulations (which are much more confined) with equal eaſe. From theſe arguments it is very obvious, that to preſerve the medium, and to ſpeak in a monotony, are very diſtinct things. The one has no variation of tone, the other admits of every poſſible degree of it: if, therefore, the natural pitch of the voice is conſiſtent with the harmony of ſpeech, it muſt evidently promote the propriety and command of it, and that for the following reaſons:

The true criterion of juſt ſpeaking is, when each of the articulate ſounds is uttered forcibly and diſtinctly: But we find, that whenever we go beyond our natural pitch, we loſe the command of articulation: our tones are weak, ſhrill, and broken. Every exceſs of paſſion has a tendency to ſtraiten the glottis, and render the voice more acute: this we may obſerve in the ſharp hurrying voice of anger, the plaintive wailings of grief, the clear gliding warblings of joy. If, therefore, a public ſpeaker is deeply animated with his ſubject, his voice inſenſibly aſcends, and ſometimes is carried to ſuch a pitch, that he loſes all command of it. Cicero informs us, that when Gracchus, an eminent pleader at Rome, was in the vehement parts of his diſcourſe, his voice became too high and ſqueaking: To remedy this inconveniency, he placed a ſervant behind him, with a pitch pipe in his hand, who, at ſuch a time, ſounded a note in uniſon with the medium of his voice, on which he immediately deſcended to his uſual ſweetneſs. A ſpeaker of a lively imagination finds a greater difficulty in retaining the proper key of his voice, than in any other branch of his art. His powers of ſenſibility are apt to hurry him beyond the command of reflection, or of juſt pronunciation. It was from that conſideration that my Lord Bacon, in ſome part of his works, has advanced this very ſingular maxim, viz. that a public ſpeaker ſhould not, in reality, feel ſo deeply what he utters, but only appear to feel; becauſe, if he is really affected to ſuch a degree, the force of nature will overpower his faculties, and, perhaps, deprive him altogether of voice, as we obſerve in ſudden frights, violent rage, melancholy tidings, &c. which ſometimes produce convulſive, or even apoplectic fits. Although this principle is, perhaps, carried too far, yet we find that there is no quality ſo difficult to be

be attained as the proper command of the medium of our voice, in the midſt of the moſt animated emotion. How important then is the rule of the great Shakeſpeare! "That in the very torrent, tempeſt, and even whirlwind of our paſſion, he ſhould acquire and beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs." Our injunctions concerning the management of the voice, are not intended to curb the impetuoſity of nature, but to direct it properly. The whirlwind of paſſion muſt ſtill be allowed to rage; but judgement, all ſerene and watchful, ſhould ſit at the helm, conduct the blaſt, and prevent it from riſing to an exceſs.

The true end of eloquence is perſuaſion; but when we behold a ſpeaker ſo agitated by the enthuſiaſm of his feelings, that he ſeems to have loſt the command of his utterance, we regard him as under the influence of phrenzy or madneſs, and will ſcarcely allow ourſelves to be affected by him: but when he gives way to all the ſtrength of emotion, and, at the ſame time, preſerves the propriety of ſpeech and key, then it is that his animated addreſs will appear the reſult of immediate conviction, and force its way irreſiſtibly into our hearts. This rule concerning the mangement of the voice, is ſo little regarded, that almoſt one half of our public ſpeakers are either deſtitute of variation of tone, or when they happen to be animated, they loſe all command of their vocal powers.

To prevent both theſe inconveniencies, let the utmoſt care be taken of the tones of young perſons when they are learning to read: then it is that the ſimple and natural mode of converſation is generally laid aſide, and one adopted in its ſtead, which is imitative, affected, and artificial. Amongſt other improprieties in cultivating the voice of children, there is none more pernicious than the cuſtom of teaching them to read in a much higher key than when they ſpeak. I have often obſerved a perſon who, when converſing on ſome ſerious ſubjects with the moſt agreeable propriety, chanced to take up a book, where, perhaps, the ſame ſubject was treated. Mark the contraſt; he begins to read. His voice is elevated two or three notes higher: it is quite unnatural and affected. Is it not ſtrange, that we ſhould imagine reading to be an exertion of the vocal powers different from ſpeaking? If we uſe the ſame words, and are animated with the ſame feeling, ſhould not we expreſs them in the ſame manner? Whether we receive our ideas from the ear, as in converſation; or from the eye, as in reading; or from the memory, as in reciting; ought we not ſtill to utter them in that pleaſing variety and command which nature directs?

Extract from an Oration, by M. de Hauy, concerning the Education of the Blind. Tranſlated from the French.

GENTLEMEN,

IF I have reaſon to applaud myſelf for having conceived the project of inſtructing thoſe unfortunate beings whom nature has condemned to the perpetual privation of the light of heaven, by teaching them to read, it is chiefly when I am allowed to ſubmit, with veneration, my ideas concerning that ſubject to the worthy magiſtrates who ſuperintend this aſſembly, to the reſpectable ſtrangers who render it intereſting, and to the worthy members of whom it is conſtituted. When a deſign is conceived, it is neceſſary to ſhew that its execution, if not eaſy, is at leaſt practicable; and that it will conſpicuouſly be productive of real utility. That which I have the honour of ſubmitting to your conſideration, unites, if I miſtake not, both theſe advantages.

Its execution is practicable. To demonſtrate this, I will not have recourſe to a long and elaborate chain of reaſoning. After you have honoured this weak eſſay with a moment of your attention, I ſhall diſplay the experiment in your ſight; and if, as my confidence flatters me, it ſhould have the good fortune to anſwer your expectations, I ſhall eſteem myſelf recompenſed with intereſt for my anxiety and my zeal. That with reſpect to this our moſt ſanguine hopes may appear founded on reaſon and experience, it is only neceſſary to aſcertain the happy reſults which crowned the attempts of the celebrated Bernouilli, who, by means unpractiſed before, and ſuppreſſed by his biographers, taught a girl to write who had loſt the uſe of her eyes two months after her birth. It would even be ſufficient to recollect many ſucceſsful attempts already made by different perſons deprived of ſight, ſome from their birth, and others by accident.

Some reflections, which I ſhall add, and which come in as auxiliaries to theſe hopes, will convince you, without difficulty,

culty, with what eaſe the blind may be taught to read.

Every one muſt have obſerved the delicacy of Touch acquired by individuals, who from their infancy have been obliged to uſe that ſenſe as a ſuccedaneum for the avenue of perception which nature has refuſed them. The ſurface of objects which to the naked eye appears moſt even, preſents to their touch inequalities and diverſities which eſcape the detection of our viſual powers; which, however, are capable of diſcerning ſtars removed to the greateſt diſtance in the boundleſs expanſe of heaven. The mind being diſincumbered from that crowd of external images whoſe impreſſions are inceſſantly reiterated and multiplied in our brain, it is univerſally known in what degree the blind enjoy that delightful tranquillity, ſo propitious to contemplation and ſtudy; an advantage which it is never in our power to improve, unleſs in profound ſolitude, or the ſilence of night. On one hand, in ſhort, it is known how tenacious and extenſive that memory is with which the blind ſo ſecurely retain thoſe ideas which they ſo eaſily acquire: on the other, what pregnancy of conception is diſcovered by the greateſt number of them, concerning the moſt abſtract and difficult operations of the mind. A diſpoſition ſo aſtoniſhing, that one might almoſt remain in ſuſpenſe, whether nature has been more parſimonious towards them in the gifts ſhe beſtows, or liberal and anxious to recompenſe them for the faculties which ſhe has denied.

Why ſhould it not be allowed me, Gentlemen, to conclude from individuals to the ſpecies? With this conceſſion, I would mention as an example of my aſſertions the young man in whoſe education I am at preſent engaged.

François le Sueur, of whom I ſpeak, having been deprived of ſight at the age of ſix weeks, in conſequence of convulſive affections in his nerves, had not, when arrived at the age of ſeventeen and upwards, acquired any ideas relative to letters. Born of honeſt parents, but entirely deprived of all the gifts of fortune, he was neceſſitated to importune the means of ſubſiſtence from a rank of people which is leaſt capable of imparting them. The young victim of darkneſs ſcarcely felt the dawn of reaſon, when he was afraid of being burdenſome to his relations: preſently he impoſed on himſelf the humiliating conſtraint of appearing at the gates of our temples, there to aſk that momentary and feeble aſſiſtance, which the indigent frequently extort with difficulty from the rich, who avoid their importunities. Tranſported with joy at having made the ſmalleſt acquiſition, he flew with ardour to divide the pittance acquired by his importunities with thoſe to whom he owed his exiſtence; with three ſiſters and two brothers, of whom the laſt is ſtill upon the breaſt. Yet amidſt a life of penury, darkneſs, and ſufferings, as little calculated to inſpire as to favour a taſte for learning, le Sueur was informed that a ſociety exiſted which was wholly employed in procuring and promoting the happineſs of mankind; that among the number of beings whom they vouchſafed to patronize and relieve, were included theſe unhappy children to whom the ineſtimable bleſſing of light had been denied without redreſs; and he immediately preſented himſelf to the venerable Philanthropiſt who preſides over that ſociety.

The admiſſible number of thoſe who at once were blind and indigent was already complete; they could not, therefore, receive François le Sueur: but this liberal friend of men, ingenious to alleviate the painful ſenſe of repulſe, which his ſociety did not inflict without the moſt ſenſible reluctance, offered his patronage to the young man, if he would enter into the plan of ſtudy which I had projected for their cultivation.

Preſently a noble enthuſiaſm poſſeſſed him; he divided into different portions each day. From the continual neceſſity of endeavouring to procure ſubſiſtence, he, with difficulty, abſtracted ſome moments which he eagerly devoted to intellectual improvement. Already the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, impreſſed on paper, ſo as to riſe a little above the ſurface, forming a thouſand different combinations, realized, even in his mind, the wonders of the art of writing, ſo much extolled by the poets. Already, under his ocular fingers, if I may uſe the expreſſion, abſtract ideas became embodied.

He admired the genius of Saunderſon in the invention of his Palpable Arithmetic; but that he might make a more rapid progreſs in that ſcience than the plan of Saunderſon ſeemed to promiſe, for the uniform pegs and their poſitions employed by the Engliſh profeſſor, he ſubſtituted the impreſſions and ſituations of

of thoſe Arabian characters which we ſtill uſe. 'Tis thus, that to facilitate his ſtudy of geography, of muſic, and of the other objects of culture, my young pupil, though deſtined to perpetual darkneſs, adopted the ſame means which are in common uſe among thoſe who have the full advantage of light, to obtain with greater promptitude the ends which he propoſed.

I will not, however, conceal from you, Gentlemen, that in reducing my plan to practice I found formidable obſtacles; but I was happy enough to explore the means of removing them, at leaſt in a conſiderable degree.

In vain is the human genius exerted; in vain are its inventions, equally wonderful in their nature, and indefinite in their number, conſigned to the fidelity of national records, if they are not uſeful to mankind; they cannot procure to their authors that ineffable ſatisfaction of ſoul which is the only real and adequate recompence of patriotic labours. Convinced of this truth, Gentlemen, I next endeavour to prove, that, by teaching the blind to read, and tranſfer their ideas to paper, an ineſtimable benefit is not only conferred on themſelves, but on ſociety in general. It is uſeful to the greateſt number of the blind themſelves, that they ſhould be taught to read. Amongſt thoſe who are conſigned to perpetual darkneſs, two claſſes may be diſtinguiſhed: Thoſe whoſe cruel deſtiny is alleviated by eaſy circumſtances; and thoſe who feel their misfortunes enhanced and exaſperated, by being expoſed to the rigour of inexorable indigence. The firſt, baniſhed to convents, or to country-retirements, paſs their lives in a languid and painful indolence, which almoſt renders exiſtence burdenſome even to themſelves: the other, obliged to ſolicit from door to door a miſerable and ineffectual relief, often find a part of thoſe dear-bought acquiſitions embezzled by thoſe who are neceſſary to guide their ſteps; happy if they do not leave the greateſt part of them in theſe places, where every day hirelings exhauſt the reſources eſſential to their ſubſiſtence, in the midſt of the fallacious delights of a liquor which, when taken in exceſs, is equally fatal to reaſon and to health. Heaven grant, that by carrying one day to its utmoſt perfection a plan, the end of which is the happineſs of ſuch as labour under this affliction, I may be able to reſcue them at once from the perfidy of their guides, from the effects of their imprudence, and from the inſupportable preſſure of poverty! at the ſame time that, concealing from the eyes of the humane the humbling ſituation in which theſe unfortunate objects are obliged to beg the ſcanty neceſſaries of a miſerable exiſtence, I may reſtore them to the privileges and capacity of ſocial beings; and form them to be links of the great chain which unites and conſolidates the connections of ſocial life, by the utility reſulting from their common labour! But let us return to our firſt topic. It is ſufficient, Gentlemen, to know the charms and advantages of reading, to evince that the blind who are in eaſy circumſtances receive an ineſtimable benefit when they are put in a capacity of imbibing by touch, or of recalling to memory, thoſe fluctuating and evaneſcent ideas, for which they muſt otherwiſe depend on hearing alone, and on the precarious opportunities of ſuch communications which occur.

O, you tender and reſpectable parents, born in the ſmiles of a propitious fortune; you whoſe ſon has juſt commenced his exiſtence, but is for ever precluded from beholding the ſun, and all the charms of the viſible creation, reſtrain the emotions of an exceſſive grief! A new plan of culture ſhall preſently, on one hand, reſtore to your ſon, already tenderly loved, the deareſt prerogatives of an intellectual exiſtence; and, on the other, ſhall furniſh you with the means of ſatisfying that deſire which a taſte for the ſciences and improvement of talents kindle in your ſouls, of procuring him an education ſuitable to the ſphere in which he was born to act.

But perhaps I give myſelf up with too much enthuſiaſm to the delightful hope of ſeeing my project realiſed, and confirmed by experience. Already objections have been formed, and difficulties ſuggeſted. What good purpoſe can it ſerve, ſays one, to teach the blind the figure and force of letters? To what end print books for their uſe alone? They will never be able to read ſuch as are intended for ocular inſpection. Permit me, in my turn, to aſk theſe objectors, To what purpoſe is it that books are printed for all the circumjacent nations who inhabit the globe? Can you read the language of the Chineſe, the Malabarians, the Turks, the Peruvian Quipos, and ſo many other tongues ſo neceſſary to thoſe who

who underſtand them? You muſt then grant, that in China you would be no more than a blind man on the banks of the Ganges, in the Ottoman empire, or in Peru.

Let us make a tranſition to thoſe advantages which may ariſe from the inſtructions propoſed for the blind, when imparted to ſuch as are entirely deprived of fortune. They themſelves, when taught, may ſucceſsfully, in their turn, exerciſe the function of teachers; whether in cultivating thoſe who are already blind, or even thoſe who enjoy all the advantages of light. The knowledge of the power of letters, aſſociated with articulate and ſignificant ſounds; the French grammar, foreign languages, whether ancient or modern; arithmetic, muſic; nothing will eſcape their enthuſiaſtic ardour; and already by anticipation, methinks I obſerve the grandchildren of thoſe who now live, encircling one of our mathematical chairs, and liſtening with inſatiable avidity to the lectures of a future Saunderſon.

Animated by the attention of ſuch reſpectable ſpectators, I will redouble my exertions to finiſh my work, in order to communicate to my pupil all the knowledge which is requiſite to form his heart, or to adorn his mind. I will continue, with increaſing zeal, to inculcate on his ſoul the inextinguiſhable love of piety, the inviolable obligations of duty, and particularly the moſt ardent gratitude towards his benefactors. *Edin. Mag.*

Alteration in the Colour of a Negro Woman.

[Communicated to the Royal Society.]

A Cook-maid, a native of Virginia, about forty years of age, remarkably healthy, of a ſtrong and robuſt conſtitution, had her ſkin originally as dark as that of the moſt ſwarthy Africans; but about fifteen years ago, obſerved the membrane, in the parts next adjoining to the finger nails, to become white. Her mouth underwent the ſame change, and the ſame phœnomenon hath ſince continued gradually to extend itſelf over the whole body; ſo that every part of its ſurface is become more or leſs the ſubject of this ſurpriſing alteration. In her preſent ſtate, four parts of five in the ſkin are white, ſmooth, and tranſparent, as in a fair European, elegantly ſhewing the ramifications of the ſubjacent blood-veſſels; the parts remaining footy, daily loſe their blackneſs, and in ſome meaſure partake of the prevailing colour; ſo that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back, along the courſe of the vertebræ, maintain their priſtine hue the moſt, and in ſome ſpots proclaim their original ſtate; the head, face, and breaſt, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almoſt wholly white; the axilæ party coloured; the ſkin of theſe parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breaſt, as often as the paſſions, anger, ſhame, &c. have been excited in her, have been immediately obſerved to glow with bluſhes, as alſo when, in purſuance of her buſineſs, ſhe has been expoſed to the action of the fire, ſome freckles have made their appearance.

Notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788.

[By Dr Maſkelyne, Aſtronomer-Royal.]

THE elements of the orbits of the comets, obſerved by Aprian in 1532, and by Helvetius in 1661, are ſo much alike, as to have induced Dr Hayley to ſuppoſe them to be one and the ſame comet; and aſtronomers ſince, have joined in the ſame opinion.—Hence it ſhould return to its perihelion April 27. 1789. But from the diſtances of the planets, it will probably come a few months ſooner. It will be firſt ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the heavens, if any aſtronomer ſhall watch for it in ſituations nearer the line, or in ſouthern climates, in the courſe of the year 1788, and probably not before the month of September.—Aſtronomers who may happen to be in theſe parts, will be enabled to direct their teleſcopes for diſcovering it as early as poſſible, by being furniſhed with the following elements of its orbit.

	d. m. ſ.
The Perihelion diſtance	0 44851
Place of aſcending Node	2 24 11
Inclination of the orbit to the Ecliptic	32 36
Perihelion forwarder in the orbit than the aſcending Node	33 28

Time of the perihelium, in the latter end of 1788, or in the beginning of 1789. Its motion is direct.

If it ſhould come to its perihelion on January 1. 1789, it might be ſeen in the ſouthern parts of the world, with a good achromatic teleſcope, about the middle of September, towards the middle of Piſces, with 55° South latitude, and 53° South declination.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 378.]

In the Houſe of Commons, May 14. the articles of impeachment againſt Mr Haſtings, as drawn up by the ſecret committee, were read and paſſed. A motion was made, that Mr Burke do, in the name of all the Hon. Commons of G. Britain, preſent them to the Houſe of Lords, which was agreed to. Mr Burke then, accompanied by a number of members, repaired to the Houſe of Lords, when Sir Francis Molyneux announced a meſſage from the Commons to their Lordſhips. The Lord Chancellor came down to the bar, and Black Rod introduced Mr Burke, attended by M. A. Taylor, Eſq; Mr Francis, Lord Duncannon, Mr Adam, Mr Anſtruther, Sir James Erſkine, Mr Wyndham, Mr Gray, Mr Thomas Scott, Sir Grey Cooper, and about 30 other members of the lower Houſe. Mr Burke bore in his hands a very large roll of parchment, containing the articles of impeachment exhibited againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Mr Burke delivered the articles to the Lord Chancellor, and ſaid, "My Lord Chancellor, We are commanded by the Commons of Great Britain, to exhibit articles of impeachment, of high crimes and miſdemeanours, committed by Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governor General of Bengal, at the bar of this Houſe; in the name of the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, in behalf of themſelves and all the Commons of this realm." The Commons having withdrawn, the Chancellor read the title of the impeachment, after which the heads of the articles were read twice by the clerk.

Lord Sydney moved, That Warren Haſtings, Eſq; ſhould be ſummoned to attend the Houſe to-morrow to hear the charges read, and to make his defence.

Earl Fitzwilliam ſtated the great importance of the buſineſs, and the regard which ought to be paid to a proſecution of ſo ſerious a nature; his Lordſhip therefore was of opinion, that it would be more conſiſtent with the dignity of the Houſe, and the reſpect which was due to the Commons of Great Britain, to appoint a committee to ſearch into precedents, and report to the Houſe; and then would be the proper time to take the neceſſary ſteps to bring Mr Haſtings to the bar.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack, and agreed in opinion with the noble Earl, as to the high importance of the proſecution. He could therefore have no objection whatever to the appointment of a committee, who might report their proceedings, and the neceſſary ſteps be purſued.

The Duke of Mancheſter read from the journals a caſe in point, in which a committee was appointed, who reported the third day afterwards. He therefore moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed, and make their report on Thurſday next.

After a few words, between Lord Hopetoun, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Mancheſter, a committee was appointed to examine the journals, and report to the Houſe.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 21. Mr Burke, after a few words on the propriety of ſecuring Mr Haſtings, moved, that he be taken into cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe.

Mr Nichols made ſome remark on the uſage of parliament in this reſpect, and gave it as his opinion, that, after the Houſe had prayed the Lords that the delinquent be put to anſwer to the charge, it was improper to adopt ſuch a motion as the preſent. The matter now reſted with the Lords. An interference on this occaſion would ſeem to inſinuate that the Lords had not done their duty. He quoted the caſe of Edward Seymour, Eſq; in 1680, who was put to anſwer to an impeachment, and not taken into cuſtody by this Houſe.

The Speaker obſerved, that Mr Seymour had been taken into cuſtody by this Houſe; and referred to the journals, which confirmed his aſſertion.

Major Scott thought, that as the buſineſs now remained with the Lords, the preſent motion was unneceſſary. He mentioned it as having been the opinion of Mr Burke before, that Mr Haſtings ſhould not be taken into cuſtody by this Houſe. Why, then, was ſuch a motion now made, when no reaſon was given for the change of opinion?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was convinced of the propriety of the motion.

Mr Burke defended his motion as regular: and ſaid, that he had been adviſed, by perſons more converſant in the forms of the Houſe than himſelf,

to adopt the method he had propoſed.

Mr Anſtruther alſo ſaid a few words; after which the motion was carried.

Soon after, the Serjeant informed the Houſe that Mr Haſtings had ſurrendered himſelf.

He was ordered to keep him in cuſtody until he was delivered to Black Rod. Notice therefore was ſent to the Lords.

The ſeventh article of impeachment, (miſdemeanours in Oude), was read a third time, and ſent to the Lords by Mr Burke. He immediately went to the Houſe of Lords, when Black Rod announced a meſſage from the Commons to their Lordſhips, and introduced Mr Burke, attended by about thirty members, when he delivered at the bar the above article of impeachment.

Mr Burke added, "We are farther commanded to inform your Lordſhip and this Houſe, that Mr Haſtings is now in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this Houſe."

The Lord Chancellor read the meſſage to the Houſe; after which it was read by the clerk. At this moment the Houſe was very full, and in the moſt profound ſilence.

Lord Walſingham roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, ſtated the nature and importance of the cauſe; and traced the hiſtory of the ſeveral impeachments for miſdemeanours which were upon the journals, and the ſeveral ſecurities they gave to the Houſe for their appearance. His Lordſhip then moved,

Firſt, "That Warren Haſtings be taken into the cuſtody of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar, and admitted to bail, himſelf in 10,000l. and two ſecurities, in 5000l. each."

The firſt motion was put and carried.

Black Rod having received the proper orders, repaired to the Houſe of Commons, and took Mr Haſtings into cuſtody. He was conducted to the Lobby; when Black Rod informed the Houſe, that, "in obedience to their Lordſhips commands, he had taken Mr Haſtings into cuſtody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar." Ordered to be brought to the bar.

Black Rod, with Mr Haſtings, the Serjeant at Arms, and attendants, entered the Houſe, and after the proper obeiſances, the priſoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped on his knee—Being permitted to riſe, the Lord Chancellor ſaid, "Read the articles of impeachment."

The clerk began reading:—After the clerk had read the title of the general charge, Black Rod, by deſire of Mr Haſtings, deſired that the articles might be read ſhort.

The Duke of Richmond ſaid, he could not upon ſuch a ſolemn occaſion, conſent to the application. His Grace was hitherto utterly unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges; therefore he felt it his duty to hear them read with the attention which they deſerved.

The Lord Chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles were ordered to be read at length.

At half after ſeven the clerk began reading, and continued until ten, at which time the ſixth charge was finiſhed; when

Lord Townſend roſe, and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read ſhort, in order to eaſe the Houſe, and the priſoner, from the exceſſive fatigue of reading them at length.

The Duke of Richmond oppoſed the motion. A converſation took place, at the cloſe of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr Haſtings was allowed a chair. At eleven the articles were finiſhed, and the Lord Chancellor demanded of him what he had to ſay in his defence.

Mr Haſtings,—"My Lords, I rely upon the juſtice of this Houſe, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reaſonable time to make my defence. Likewiſe, that I may be allowed counſel; and that I may be admitted to bail." Black Rod then withdrew with his priſoner.

Lord Walſingham again roſe, and moved, that Mr Haſtings might be admitted to bail in the ſum before mentioned.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take ſuch ſlender bail. His Grace apprehended the leaſt ſum which could be demanded in the preſent caſe ſhould be fifty thouſand pounds; he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr Haſtings ſhould give bail for twenty-five thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in the like ſum.

Lord

Lord Townſend ſaid, the honour of the nation was intimately connected with the preſent proſecution. The charges againſt Mr Haſtings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore ſeconded the noble Duke's motion.

Lord Hopetoun and Lord Walſingham apprehended the ſecurity firſt propoſed was quite ſufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the caſe of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the ſum of forty thouſand pounds, upon an impeachment of a ſimilar nature.—His Lordſhip was againſt requiring exceſſive bail, being equally oppreſſive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the ſum of 40,000 l. was agreed upon by the Houſe as ſufficient bail.

A converſation then took place reſpecting the time to be allowed the priſoner to put in his anſwer.

The Lord Chancellor obſerved, that it would be impoſſible to be done in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion. He was therefore of opinion to allow him a *long* month; namely, until the ſecond day of the next ſeſſion of parliament.

Mr Haſtings was again called to the bar, when the Lord Chancellor ſaid,—"The Houſe has taken your prayer into conſideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge againſt you. You are to have Counſel aſſigned you. Name them." [Mr Haſtings named Mr Plomer, Mr Law, and Mr Dallas. The Chancellor put the queſtion, and theſe three gentlemen were aſſigned as Counſel.] "You are likewiſe allowed a month to the ſecond day of the next ſeſſion of parliament, to deliver in your defence at the bar of this Houſe. You are likewiſe to be admitted to bail, yourſelf in 20,000l. and two ſureties in 10,000l. each. Have you any bail?"—Mr Haſtings.—"My Lord, they are now at the bar."

Chancellor. Name them.

"George Sumner, Eſq;

"Richard Joſ. Sullivan, Eſq;"

The Houſe agreed to accept the bail; and they accordingly juſtified at the bar; and entered into a recognizance for Mr Haſtings's appearance.

Lord Chancellor.—"Mr Haſtings, you may withdraw."

On May 28. in the Houſe of Commons, it was moved, that the 8th, 9th, 10th, &c. and 20th articles of impeachment ſhould be carried to the Houſe of Lords by Mr Burke.

Major Scott roſe, and ſaid, he was certain there was no evidence before the Houſe reſpecting theſe articles of impeachment; and he was as certain there was not ten members in the Houſe who had read them; and that they were only the miſdemeanors of Oude, branched out into thirteen articles: he ſhould therefore ſubmit it to the conſideration of the Houſe, whether this was a proper or decent proceeding.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr Burke, attended by ſeveral members, then went to the Houſe of Lords, and preſented the above thirteen articles, from the 8th to the 20th inclusive.

Sir F. Molyneux informed the Houſe, that Warren Haſtings, Eſq; was in waiting. Ordered to be called in. Mr Haſtings was accordingly brought to the bar, attended by Mr Plomer; and having kneeled, was deſired by the Lord Chancellor to riſe, to hear the remainder of the articles of impeachment read; which was done ſhortly by the clerk. He was then aſked, if he had any thing to offer to the conſideration of the Houſe? Mr Haſtings ſaid, that he requeſted a copy of the articles, and that he might be allowed ſuch time to anſwer, or to plead to them, as their Lordſhips might think reaſonable. He was then ordered to withdraw; and the Houſe, without debate, granted his requeſt.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 15. Mr Gray roſe to make his promiſed motion for the ſuppreſſion of certain abuſes in the poſt-office; and diſclaimed any perſonal or intereſted motives againſt a Noble Lord at the head of that office, (Lord Carteret), or any other perſon, in bringing it forward, which, he ſaid, he did ſolely for the benefit of the public, that abuſes which were known to exiſt might in future be corrected. The firſt was a groſs act of corruption: in the year 1774, Mr Barron, the agent for the packets at Dover, applied for leave to reſign; leave was granted, the place was given to a Mr Walcot, and Mr Barron was to receive 400 l. per annum during his life. That he complained not of; but when Mr Walcot was to be appointed, he was, out of the emoluments of his office, to allow to a perſon of Lord Carteret's nomination, a ſum annually of 350 l. after the deceaſe of Mr Barron.

In juſtice to Lord Carteret, he ſaid, he believed he received no perſonal advantage from ſuch a corrupt act. In proof of that fact, he read a letter from a Mr Lees, of the poſt office in Ireland, which proved the ſum of 350 l. out of the emoluments of the office were to be given to A. B. There was alſo a profuſion of the public money: packets were paid for ſervice never done; ſome were paid which were in the practice of ſmuggling; others that were unſerviceable. The Grantham packet, which had made no more than one ſhort voyage in the courſe of twelve months, was paid as much as if ſhe had been in full ſervice; the Tankerville packet, which had been laid up for ten months, had her officers alſo paid; the King George packet, which had been for a long time out of ſervice on account of being ſeized for ſmuggling, had alſo been paid. He mentioned the Hampden, and other packets, to which the ſame abuſe had been carried, and which, he ſaid, was a profuſion of the public money. He could prove by agents many corrupt appointments; ſuch as a coachman, or a waiter of a tavern, to be captain of a packet; and, however ludicrous it might appear, it was nevertheleſs true. Such abuſes ſhewed the neceſſity of a parliamentary inquiry into them, for the purpoſe of future prevention. His Noble relation (Earl Tankerville) had informed Mr Pitt of theſe tranſactions—begun a reform of abuſes—was encouraged in it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—and when he had proceeded to a conſiderable length—was *diſmiſſed* from office—and the Noble Lord, his coadjutor, who oppoſed his reformations, continued at the head of that department. There was no proſpect therefore of a reform, but through parliament. No voice in office was there ready to ſtop the evil; for it derived its ſource from the fountain, where it ought to be checked. He ſaid, if the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had, inſtead of bare profeſſion of œconomy, come forward with any plan for œconomy in the poſt-office, he ſhould not have troubled the Houſe with his motion. After a few other obſervations, he moved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into certain abuſes that exiſted in the poſt-office.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he meant not to detain the Houſe long, or to object to the motion. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr Gray) not only having brought a charge of abuſes in the poſt-office, but a charge alſo againſt him for the removal of a Noble Lord, and againſt the Noble Lord at the head of the poſt-office, he conceived it would not be conſiſtent either with his own character, or the character of the Noble Lord, to make any objection to the motion. He hoped the Hon. Gentleman might confine himſelf to cenſure; and if grounds of cenſure were found, he hoped it might fall where proved to exiſt; but there was no neceſſity for the motion for any future regulation. The Rt Hon Gentleman then entered particularly into the ſtatement of a bill brought in the laſt ſeſſion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the ſtate of all public offices, and the poſt-office was particularly mentioned; in which he formerly ſaid regulations for the public benefit might be made, particularly in the packets. After ſtating to the Houſe, that he, as one of the Lords of the Treaſury, had complied with the grant of 400 l. for the ſervices of the reſignee, at the prayer of the joint memorial of Lords Carteret and Tankerville, he concluded by ſaying, he did not agree with the motion for any future regulation; but as far as it charged his character, and the character of a Noble Lord, he agreed with the motion; and he hoped the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Gray) would make all diligence, and bring forward a report before the adjournment of the preſent ſeſſion.

Mr Fox obſerved, that Mr Pitt had declared his acquieſcence in the grant of the 400 l. per annum; but he had not ſaid how far he conſidered the ſum to be allowed to A. B. He then obſerved on the committee appointed by Mr Pitt, which, though they had been appointed for near two years, had made no report to the Houſe of any regulations in the poſt-office. If differences exiſted between the poſtmaſters, and the Rt Hon. Gentleman ſupported the perſon whoſe conduct appeared the darkeſt, it was ſetting a worſe example than all the promiſes of the Rt Hon. Gentleman has done ſervice. He wiſhed the motion might not only anſwer the purpoſe of future obligation, but of cenſure. His Hon. friend (Mr Gray) ought not to feel himſelf ſo much hurt at the ſacrifice of his Noble relation, (Lord Tankerville), when he conſidered to whoſe intereſt he was ſacrificed, (the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter), to whom others had been ſacrificed, to whoſe intereſt whole adminiſtrations had been

been given up, and had appeared as a feather when weighed in the balance with his influence.

Lord Maitland roſe in vindication of the character of Lord Carteret, who, he ſaid, had filled that office for a number of years with the higheſt reſpect; he conſidered the charge as being brought forward from diſappointment; and concluded by ſaying, the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) could not have acted in a more proper line of conduct, than by agreeing with the motion, for the vindication both of his own and the Noble Lord's character.

Mr Sheridan made ſeveral remarks ſimilar to thoſe of Mr Fox, and ſaid, he conceived the moſt important part of the charge was that which caſt a ſtigma on his Majeſty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whoſe actions, not profeſſions, the public were to look.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he believed the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Sheridan) ſpoke with ſincerity when he ſaid, the moſt important part of the charge was that which might reflect on the character of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if it turned out not ſo important as the Hon. Gentleman might wiſh, yet it might furniſh the Hon. Gentleman with many ingenious reports. The Hon. Gentleman has wiſhed the Houſe to look at his actions, as well as his profeſſions: he had no objection to their being compared; let the Houſe look to the preſent ſituation of the country, and to its ſituation when he came into office.

Mr Sheridan again roſe. He ſaid, he believed, upon his honour, no miniſter ever made more uſe of the influence of the Crown than the Rt Hon. Gentleman. He then obſerved on the manner in which the Rt Hon. Gentleman had attacked the Noble Lord in the blue ribband, (Lord North), when his Lordſhip was ſtripped of his offices. Every one, he ſaid, muſt remember the Hon. Gentleman's famous ſpeech on the extravagance of the Noble Lord in tape, whipcord, and the repairs of his kitchen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to Mr Sheridan. What he had brought againſt Lord North was in the Noble Lord's preſence, and was not meant as charges, but for the prevention of future abuſe.

Mr Adam ſpoke warmly in favour of Lord North; and contended, the charges brought againſt him by the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) were dirty and mean. He obſerved, that the Noble Lord's goodneſs had been frequently impoſed upon; and many of thoſe on whom he had relied proved themſelves unworthy his confidence, by betraying him. If the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had been in that Noble Lord's ſituation, how could he have collected his members of parliament? [Here a cry of order! order!] He begged pardon of the Houſe, if he had uſed any unparliamentary language, which, he ſaid, was to be attributed to the warmth of his feelings for a Noble Lord, whoſe name had been introduced, and who was not preſent to anſwer. He made a compariſon between the repairs of Lord North's kitchen, and the palace which, he ſaid, was building at the end of the Admiralty; the latter of which, he contended, was the greateſt profuſion. He complimented Mr Gray on the manner in which he had opened his motion, and concluded by obſerving on the neceſſity of a parliamentary inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and contended for the neceſſity of checks on accounts to prevent abuſes. He never meant to accuſe Lord North with criminality; all he had done was to ſhew the neceſſity of a check: the amount of the repairs for the Noble Lord's kitchen fully proved ſuch neceſſity, the ſums charged for the repairs being no leſs than 11,000 l.

Mr Gray replied to Lord Maitland, who had ſpoke in favour of the character of Lord Carteret, and who, he ſaid, had inſinuated that the preſent motion was brought forward from perſonal diſappointment. The honour, he ſaid, of his Noble relation, required him to come forward to demand an explanation why he was ſo arbitrarily removed from his office? The Rt Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Pitt), he ſaid, had inſinuated, that he had not come forward in an honourable manner in the preſent buſineſs; but he would tell that Rt Hon. Gentleman, that neither he, nor any other gentleman, ſhould dare to diſpute the honourable intentions of any motion he made in that Houſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the beſt way to prevent any diſpute on the honour of that Hon. Gentleman's intention, was to give no opportunity for ſuch diſpute; and the only means to prevent his daring to remark on his intentions, was to give him no occaſion.

Mr

Mr Gray ſaid, being conſcious of an internal principle of honour, he would ſuffer no man to diſpute that honour; if they did, he had the means in his power of obtaining ſatisfaction.

Mr Sheridan ſpoke to order; the preſent diſcuſſion, he thought, had gone too far: both the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) and his Hon. Friend (Mr Gray) had miſunderſtood each other; and he conceived there was no neceſſity to take any farther notice of what had paſſed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Gray) was the beſt judge of what *means* were in his power; but, regardleſs of thoſe means, he would do his duty, and declare his ſentiments, either on the motions of that Hon. Gentleman or any other.

Mr Steele wiſhed to know whether proofs were ready to be given in ſupport of the charge: the Houſe, he ſaid, were intitled to receive a report during the preſent ſeſſion. He ſhould always dare to make obſervations in that Houſe, he ſaid, on the motion of any gentleman, but particularly on thoſe that might come from the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Gray), who had aſſumed a tone of language very offenſive to his ear. He would dare to ſay, that the name of Lord Carteret and his Rt Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt) had been purpoſely introduced, if not by the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Gray), by ſome others, for the purpoſe of making them the main object of attack. He would alſo dare to ſay, if any member brought forward a charge of the nature of the preſent, and did not, during the ſame ſeſſion, produce evidence to ſubſtantiate ſuch charge, he would be acting unworthy the dignity of a member of parliament and a man of honour.

Sir James Johnſtone ſaid, no man had a right to ſay in that Houſe his conduct ſhould not be diſputed. He would diſpute and ſuſpect the conduct of the Speaker; he would ſuſpect the Lords, the Biſhops, and he would ſuſpect every man that looked another man in the face. He came there to ſuſpect them all; and what he thought his duty he would dare to ſay, notwithſtanding the threats of any man.—— The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr Gray, on May 23. preſented the report from the committee, which ſtated, in a full manner, the charges alledged, and particularly the annuity of 350l. to Mr A. B. Mr Gray then moved, that the ſaid report ſhould lie on the table for the inſpection of the Houſe, and be taken into conſideration on Monday next. Agreed to. He afterwards moved, that a ſufficient number of copies be printed for the uſe of the members, which was negatived.

On May 28. the report was further conſidered; Mr Gray entered at large into the nature of the charges. He ſaid, he was not, at preſent, bringing forward inſtances of peculation, of violence, and oppreſſion; but, in his conception, the charges which had been fully proved were of a very criminal nature, and ſtood in need of an immediate rectification. With reſpect to the firſt article, the ſalary of 350l. per ann. granted to a man that was formerly unknown, under the initials of A. B. and which A. B. now turns out to be Mr Treves; this was neither more nor leſs than the ſale of an office. The affair of the 200l. mentioned in the report, was preciſely of the ſame nature. And although ſome things might ſeem to be of a trifling nature, yet if they were not corrected, this would open a door for the groſſeſt corruption, and prevent inveſtigation and inquiry into abuſes. Mr Todd, ſecretary to the Poſt-office, when he was examined, had given it in evidence, that theſe practices were totally unprecedented and improper. Mr Gray hoped that theſe abuſes, which appeared to him to be of very great conſequence, would be rectified; and for this purpoſe he ſhould move, that his Majeſty's miniſters ſhould rectify theſe abuſes as ſoon as poſſible.

Sir J. Aubrey roſe, and threw out a fine encomium on the Earl of Tankerville. He ſeconded the motion.

Lord Maitland went through all the articles of the report ſeparately and diſtinctly, and anſwered each of the charges of Mr Gray. He obſerved, with regard to the ſalary of 350l. to A. B. of which ſo much noiſe had been made, he certainly ſhould not juſtify it by any means. He ſhould not conceive it proper to have acted ſo; but at the ſame time, let gentlemen compare this abuſe with other abuſes that exiſt in the other departments of government, and it will be perfect purity. It was only to accommodate a particular friend of his own, without in the ſmalleſt degree increaſing the public expence. With regard to the affair of the 200l. this was a tranſaction ſimilar in its nature to the 350l. and was

no

no burden upon the public. The matter of Hutchinſon and Molyneux was a matter purely of humanity. It was very certain that Lord Tankerville agreed to this, and when he mentioned this, it was to his honour. The comparative merits of the two Noble Lords he would not ſtate; but on the trivial article of coals, candles, &c. Lord Tankerville's account had exceeded that of his colleague by 200l. When he conſidered the frivoloufneſs and inſignificance of the motion, he ſhould move that it be put off till this day three months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he could not help taking notice of the Hon. Gentleman's language who had introduced the buſineſs. He had received on his firſt ſpeech, compliments of which he was not a little proud; but theſe the Hon. Gentlemen had now retracted. He thought it, however, hardly worth while to retaliate on a mode of ſpeaking, which the Hon. Gentleman's ignorance of parliamentary forms only could juſtify. The abuſes of the Poſt office which had been ſtated, were not to be vindicated, and ought to be corrected. It was no excuſe for a bad practice that it had the ſanction of cuſtom. Lord Carteret, however, had gone into it from no improper motive, and, for his own part, he had always condemned it, though frequently ſolicited to admit it in other inſtances, and by perſons whom he was ſtrongly inclined to oblige.

Mr Sheridan vindicated his Hon. Friend, Mr Gray, againſt the attack made upon his experience by the Rt Hon. Gentleman. If youth was diſadvantageous to a private member, it was much more ſo to a miniſter.

Mr Rolle enlarged on the merits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ſaid, that as he held his place by the voice of the people, he had acted uniformly for their intereſt.

Mr Gray concluded by apologizing for the language he had uſed. He was not conſcious of intemperance. He aſſumed no improper warmth. The terms in which he expreſſed himſelf were ſuch as offered themſelves moſt readily to his mind. But the Rt Hon. Gentleman adopted, while ſpeaking in that Houſe, ſuch a language as out of it he well knew would not be borne.

Mr Gray's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

The following are extracts from the committee's report, viz. That a narrative tranſmitted to the poſt-office here, by J. Lees, Eſq; ſecretary to the poſt-office in Ireland, was preſented to your committee, who finding matter therein highly deſerving of further inveſtigation, examined the Earl of Tankerville, late Poſtmaſter-General, John Walcot, Eſq; agent to the Poſtmaſter-General at Dover, Anthony Todd, Eſq; ſecretary to the poſt-office, and Pellegrim Treves, Eſq; That it appeared from the evidence of theſe perſons, that Mr Lees, on receiving his appointment of ſecretary to the poſt-office in Ireland, entered into a ſecurity to pay 350l. Sterling a year, to a perſon deſcribed by the letters A. B. and whoſe real name, it appears by a letter from Mr Lees to Mr Todd, Mr Lees conſidered himſelf bound to conceal; the annual payment to take place on the death of a Mr Barham, an ancient and meritorious officer in the ſervice of the poſt-office; and who had, as a reward for his ſervices, been permitted to retire, with the enjoyment of the emoluments attendant upon the office of agent to the packet-boats at Dover; and that Mr Treves was the perſon to whom the 350l. was to be paid.—That an annuity of 200l. had been exacted from a Mr Dathwood, appointed to the office of Poſtmaſter-General in Jamaica, and has been regularly paid by him to Mr Treves.—That Criſp Molyneux, Eſq; agent to the packets at Helvoetſluys, was permitted, with the knowledge of Lord Carteret, to diſpoſe of his office to a Mr Hutchinſon for a ſum of money.—That upon the death of Mr Allen, a Mr Staunton, Poſtmaſter at Iſleworth, a place worth 400l. a-year and upwards, was, in addition thereto, appointed comptroller and reſident ſurveyor of the bye and croſs road letter office, to which a ſalary of 500l. a year, and the perquiſites of coals and candles, is attached; That a houſe has been always attached to this department: That the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury expreſſed his deſire to the Poſtmaſter-General, that this houſe might be allotted for another purpoſe, in order to ſave the expence of an additional houſe to the public: That Lord Carteret propoſed to the board at the poſt-office, that an allowance of 200l. a year ſhould be made to Mr Staunton, in lieu of his houſe: That Lord Tankerville reſiſted the ſame; but ſince Lord Tankerville's removal that allowance has been made.

Character

Character of MARY, *Queen of* Scots.

[From Whitaker's vindication of that Princeſs, juſt publiſhed.]

WITH ſuch a ſea of commotions, Mary may ſeem, at firſt view, to have been little qualified to contend, either from nature or from education — Young, beautiful, and accomplifhed, ſhe had already ſat upon the throne of France. She there became the centre to a large circle. She appeared in it with a propriety that was acknowledged, and with a gracefulneſs that was applauded by all. She was the peculiar ornament of one of the politeſt courts in Europe. But her ſoul was ſuperior even to ſuch a ſtate of admiration as this. This had charms to gratify the generality of female minds to the utmoſt extent of their wiſhes. Mary's ambition was of a more exalted kind. She wiſhed to appear as a woman of intellect, and to be conſidered as a woman of taſte. The ſtrength of her talents fitted her well for the one; the high poliſh which had been given them, calculated her eminently for the other. She therefore ſhone equally in the drawing room and in the cloſet; in the neceſſary formalities of ſtate, and the mental intercourſes of life. And, ſuperadded to all theſe qualities, ſhe had, what is ſcarcely ever united with them, —a native firmneſs of reſolution.

From that ſcene of admiration in France, however, ſhe was ſoon called away, by the death of her huſband, to her native kingdom in the north. She was now to paſs from a ſituation of elegance and ſplendor, to the very reign of incivility and turbulence —There moſt of her accompliſhments would be loſt. Elegance of taſte was very little known among the Scotch of that period. The graces of literature were little cultivated. Barbariſm ſeems ſcarcely to have ſoothed the natural ruggedneſs of its brow among the generality of them. Religion was certainly dictating to all a peculiar rudeneſs of ſpeech and conduct; and both were preſſing hard upon the heels of royalty. She was, unhappily too, of a different opinion from the great body of her ſubjects upon that topic of religion which now actuated almoſt every heart, and directed almoſt every tongue among them.—This was a point on which honour could never bend, and by which, of all the poſſible motives in the world, the human mind is moſt ſtiffly ſtrung in oppoſition. Yet Mary had either moderation enough in her ſpirit, or diſcretion enough in her underſtanding, not to attempt any innovation on the prevailing faith of Proteſtantiſm. She allowed her ſubjects the full and free exerciſe of their new religion. She only challenged the ſame indulgence for her own. Even this could ſcarcely be permitted to her, from the fears or from the ſcruples of the reformers. They had been long in the habit of encountering Popery. They had, therefore, worked themſelves up into a high abhorrence of its nature, and into a lively dread of its power: their paſſions were violently inflamed by that; their imaginations were perpetually haunted by this; and they could not let themſelves down to the ſober level of reaſon.

Mary was one of thoſe characters which we meet with very ſeldom in the world; and which, whenever they appear, are applauded for their generoſity by a few, and condemned for their ſimplicity by the many. They have an eaſily affiance of ſoul which loves to repoſe confidence even when confidence is weakneſs. They thus go on, ſtill confiding, and ſtill confounded; unable to check the current of affiance that runs ſtrong in their boſoms, and ſuffering themſelves to be driven before it in their actions; and all the firſt half of their lives forms one continued tiſſue of confidences improperly placed, and of perfidies natural to be expected. Such a perſon was Mary! She once had her baſtard brother and his adherents under her feet; but too eaſily forgave them. She once had all her other rebels under the harrows of the law; but too readily releaſed them. The former roſe in rebellion, and were defeated; the latter murdered her foreign ſecretary in her preſence, and even impriſoned her own perſon in her palace; and yet were overpowered by the management of the Queen and the fidelity of her peers.—And ſhe not only allowed them to return home from their baniſhment, but reſtored them to their poſts about her court. She then enabled them to repeat their rebellions with equal power and with improved experience. In ſo doing ſhe was certainly guilty of great folly. Yet ſhe did even more than this. She took the verbal aſſurances of the very ſame men in rebellion; who to be rebels at firſt, muſt have previouſly broken through the

the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that man can give, even their very oaths; and who to be rebels again, muſt have violated every additional obligation of gratitude and honour.—But ſhe took their words notwithſtanding. She relied upon them ſo implicitly, as to put her perſon into their hands. Then they behaved juſt as ſuch ungrateful, diſhonourable, and perjured wretches are ſure to behave; they thruſt her into a priſon; they forced her to reſign her crown; they nominally placed her ſon on the throne; and they really fixed themſelves upon it.—By her affability, her dignity, and her prudence, ſhe won upon the hearts of thoſe about her. By their aid ſhe eſcaped out of priſon; ſhe eſcaped too at a critical period, when the villains that detained her in priſon were meditating their grand ſtroke of murder againſt her. Yet ſhe was ſtill the ſame in this point. Her late experience, very ſevere as it was, had not cured this original milkineſs of her mind; ſhe was ſtill credulous in the honeſty of mankind, and ſtill confident of the ſincerity of others.—She raiſed an army in an inſtant; ſhe was defeated, however; and ſhe again repeated the nearly fatal ſtroke of confidence as before. She flew from the perfidies of her rebels; ſhe threw herſelf upon the perfidies of Eliſabeth. She found Eliſabeth even more perfidious than they; and from this exertion of abuſed confidence, ſhe could never recover herſelf afterwards. Nor let her be too freely cenſured for all. In the preſent conſtitution of things, where the original dignity of man is in a perpetual conflict with the introduced ſpirit of meanneſs, that affection of the heart which does it moſt credit, in reality becomes its greateſt reproach in the eyes of the many. A generous confidence in the virtue of others is the mark of a ſoul conſcious of the energy of virtue in itſelf, buoyed up by its own vigour within, and not yet drawn down by the attraction of earth below. Mary's was of this kind. Time, if time had been allowed her, would have forced her to learn the neceſſary wiſdom of the world. The great multitude of mankind learn it without the aid of time: they look into their own hearts, and read it there. They have no ſtubbornneſs of virtue to ſubdue; they have no forwardneſs of honour to reſtrain. Mary had:—ſhe was caſt in a much ſuperior mould; and ſhe died at laſt a martyr to the ſincerity of virtue in herſelf, and to a reliance upon it in others.

Character of Queen ELISABETH.

[From the ſame Work]

BUT even all this united could not have been effectual to the ruin of Mary. She met with the additional misfortune, of having a couſin and a female upon a neighbouring throne. England was then governed by Eliſabeth. Her character was very different from Mary's. In all the ſtronger and deeper lineaments of the mind, it was much ſuperior. But it was much inferior alſo, in all the amiable, the elegant, and the dignified graces of the heart and underſtanding. With a turn of religion, which gave her a predilection for Proteſtaniſm, ſhe could have induced herſelf, I fear, either to continue the idolatrous devotions of Popery, to adopt the manly ſervice of the church of England, or to take up the wild worſhip of the puritans, juſt as the ſcale of her intereſt had ſtrongly inclined. The voice of her ſubjects was for the ſecond. She, therefore, became a mother to religion and the church. Yet her regard for either was not ſufficient to keep her from acts of oppreſſion to the one, and from deeds of outrage to the other.——She was buſy through her whole reign, in robbing the church of its poſſeſſions, by every petty trick of ſacrilegious impoſition which ſhe could play upon it, and by every bolder exertion of ſacrilegious authority which ſhe could make againſt it. Her private life, too, was ſtained with groſs licentiouſneſs. The Maiden Queen had many gallants. And her politics were one vaſt ſyſtem of chicane and wrong to all the nations about her.

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Character of MARY, Queen *of* Scots.

[From Whitaker's vindication of that Princeſs, juſt publiſhed.]

WITH ſuch a ſea of commotions, Mary may ſeem, at firſt view, to have been little qualified to contend, either from nature or from education — Young, beautiful, and accomplished, ſhe had already ſat upon the throne of France. She there became the centre to a large circle. She appeared in it with a propriety that was acknowledged, and with a gracefulneſs that was applauded by all. She was the peculiar ornament of one of the politeſt courts in Europe. But her ſoul was ſuperior even to ſuch a ſtate of admiration as this. This had charms to gratify the generality of female minds to the utmoſt extent of their wiſhes. Mary's ambition was of a more exalted kind. She wiſhed to appear as a woman of intellect, and to be conſidered as a woman of taſte. The ſtrength of her talents fitted her well for the one; the high poliſh which had been given them, calculated her eminently for the other. She therefore ſhone equally in the drawing room and in the cloſet; in the neceſſary formalities of ſtate, and the mental intercourſes of life. And, ſuperadded to all theſe qualities, ſhe had, what is ſcarcely ever united with them, —a native firmneſs of reſolution.

From that ſcene of admiration in France, however, ſhe was ſoon called away, by the death of her huſband, to her native kingdom in the north. She was now to paſs from a ſituation of elegance and ſplendor, to the very reign of incivility and turbulence —There moſt of her accompliſhments would be loſt. Elegance of taſte was very little known among the Scotch of that period. The graces of literature were little cultivated. Barbariſm ſeems ſcarcely to have ſoothed the natural ruggedneſs of its brow among the generality of them. Religion was certainly dictating to all a peculiar rudeneſs of ſpeech and conduct; and both were preſſing hard upon the heels of royalty. She was, unhappily too, of a different opinion from the great body of her ſubjects upon that topic of religion which now actuated almoſt every heart, and directed almoſt every tongue among them.—This was a point on which honour could never bend, and by which, of all the poſſible motives in the world, the human mind is moſt ſtiffly ſtrung in oppoſition. Yet Mary had either moderation enough in her ſpirit, or diſcretion enough in her underſtanding, not to attempt any innovation on the prevailing faith of Proteſtantiſm. She allowed her ſubjects the full and free exerciſe of their new religion. She only challenged the ſame indulgence for her own. Even this could ſcarcely be permitted to her, from the fears or from the ſcruples of the reformers. They had been long in the habit of encountering Popery. They had, therefore, worked themſelves up into a high abhorrence of its nature, and into a lively dread of its power: their paſſions were violently inflamed by that; their imaginations were perpetually haunted by this; and they could not let themſelves down to the ſober level of reaſon.

Mary was one of thoſe characters which we meet with very ſeldom in the world; and which, whenever they appear, are applauded for their generoſity by a few, and condemned for their ſimplicity by the many. They have an eaſy affiance of ſoul which loves to repoſe confidence even when confidence is weakneſs. They thus go on, ſtill confiding, and ſtill confounded; unable to check the current of affiance that runs ſtrong in their boſoms, and ſuffering themſelves to be driven before it in their actions; and all the firſt half of their lives forms one continued tiſſue of confidences improperly placed, and of perfidies natural to be expected. Such a perſon was Mary! She once had her baſtard brother and his adherents under her feet; but too eaſily forgave them. She once had all her other rebels under the harrows of the law; but too readily releaſed them. The former roſe in rebellion, and were defeated; the latter murdered her foreign ſecretary in her preſence, and even impriſoned her own perſon in her palace; and yet were overpowered by the management of the Queen and the fidelity of her peers.—And ſhe not only allowed them to return home from their baniſhment, but reſtored them to their poſts about her court. She then enabled them to repeat their rebellions with equal power and with improved experience. In ſo doing ſhe was certainly guilty of great folly. Yet ſhe did even more than this. She took the verbal aſſurances of the very ſame men in rebellion; who to be rebels at firſt, muſt have previouſly broken through the

the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that man can give, even their very oaths; and who to be rebels again, muſt have violated every additional obligation of gratitude and honour.—But ſhe took their words notwithſtanding. She relied upon them ſo implicitly, as to put her perſon into their hands. Then they behaved juſt as ſuch ungrateful, diſhonourable, and perjured wretches are ſure to behave; they thruſt her into a priſon; they forced her to reſign her crown; they nominally placed her ſon on the throne; and they really fixed themſelves upon it.—By her affability, her dignity, and her prudence, ſhe won upon the hearts of thoſe about her. By their aid ſhe eſcaped out of priſon; ſhe eſcaped too at a critical period, when the villains that detained her in priſon were meditating their grand ſtroke of murder againſt her. Yet ſhe was ſtill the ſame in this point. Her late experience, very ſevere as it was, had not cured this original milkineſs of her mind; ſhe was ſtill credulous in the honeſty of mankind, and ſtill confident of the ſincerity of others.—She raiſed an army in an inſtant; ſhe was defeated, however; and ſhe again repeated the nearly fatal ſtroke of confidence as before. She flew from the perfidies of her rebels; ſhe threw herſelf upon the perfidies of Eliſabeth. She found Eliſabeth even more perfidious than they; and from this exertion of abuſed confidence, ſhe could never recover herſelf afterwards. Nor let her be too freely cenſured for all. In the preſent conſtitution of things, where the original dignity of man is in a perpetual conflict with the introduced ſpirit of meanneſs, that affection of the heart which does it moſt credit, in reality becomes its greateſt reproach in the eyes of the many. A generous confidence in the virtue of others is the mark of a ſoul conſcious of the energy of virtue in itſelf, buoyed up by its own vigour within, and not yet drawn down by the attraction of earth below. Mary's was of this kind. Time, if time had been allowed her, would have forced her to learn the neceſſary wiſdom of the world. The great multitude of mankind learn it without the aid of time: they look into their own hearts, and read it there. They have no ſtubbornneſs of virtue to ſubdue; they have no forwardneſs of honour to reſtrain. Mary had:—ſhe was caſt in a much ſuperior mould; and ſhe died at laſt a martyr to the ſincerity of virtue in herſelf, and to a reliance upon it in others.

Character of Queen ELISABETH.

[From the ſame Work]

BUT even all this united could not have been effectual to the ruin of Mary. She met with the additional misfortune, of having a couſin and a female upon a neighbouring throne. England was then governed by Eliſabeth. Her character was very different from Mary's. In all the ſtronger and deeper lineaments of the mind, it was much ſuperior. But it was much inferior alſo, in all the amiable, the elegant, and the dignified graces of the heart and underſtanding. With a turn of religion, which gave her a predilection for Proteſtaniſm, ſhe could have induced herſelf, I fear, either to continue the idolatrous devotions of Popery, to adopt the manly ſervice of the church of England, or to take up the wild worſhip of the puritans, juſt as the ſcale of her intereſt had ſtrongly inclined. The voice of her ſubjects was for the ſecond. She, therefore, became a mother to religion and the church. Yet her regard for either was not ſufficient to keep her from acts of oppreſſion to the one, and from deeds of outrage to the other.——She was buſy through her whole reign, in robbing the church of its poſſeſſions, by every petty trick of ſacrilegious impoſition which ſhe could play upon it, and by every bolder exertion of ſacrilegious authority which ſhe could make againſt it. Her private life, too, was ſtained with groſs licentiouſneſs. The Maiden Queen had many gallants. And her politics were one vaſt ſyſtem of chicane and wrong to all the nations about her.

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for miſchief, exulted over their long and laboured trains of miſery, and conſidered themſelves as the wiſe and intelligent ſpirits of the creation, who ſat in their orbs, preſided over their elements, and regulated the movements of all with their fingers. They knew not, that they were thus making themſelves the very Dæmons of vengeance to all within the ſphere of their activity. They reflected not, that hiſtory would in time break through the clouds in which they had wrapped themſelves up for their miſchievous purpoſes, and expoſe them in their fiend-like operations to the gaze of men. And while the ſubjects of Eliſabeth were applauding the ſtratagems of policy, which ſhe was practiſing upon the ſtates around them; and were enjoying their ſucceſs, in the tranquillity of their own country, and in the diſtractions of others; they were little aware, that the hour was ſoon to come, when by the juſt retributions of an indignant Providence, thoſe ſtates ſhould play back upon us the ſtratagems which had been practiſed upon them, ſhould foment diſturbances among us by the ſame arts of unhallowed wiſdom, ſhould triumph over us with an equal ſucceſs from them, and ſhould help to work us up into all the frenzy of fanatics, and into all the infanity of regicides. May the ſtrong and awful retaliation be a leſſon of national wiſdom for ages.

Eliſabeth, however, had ſome ſpecial grounds of animoſity againſt Mary. The latter had a title, ſuch as it was, to the throne of the former. This was naturally preferred by the prejudices of the Papiſt, to the right of Eliſabeth herſelf. Mary had even aſſumed the arms and appellation of *Queen of England*, when ſhe was Queen of France. And though ſhe had forborne to take them ever ſince ſhe became her own miſtreſs, Eliſabeth had none of that generoſity about her which could forgive. She had been alarmed: ſhe was ſtill alarmed. The Papiſts continued the claim, though Mary had reſigned it. She might one day ſee a formidable competitor for the crown in her, ſupported by all the Popiſh faction in the iſland, and ſeconded by all the Popiſh powers on the continent. Eliſabeth's life was a life of miſchief and of miſery; of miſchief to others, in the plots which ſhe was always forming againſt them; and of miſery to herſelf, in the fears and apprehenſions which ſhe was always entertaining of them. She was continually forging ſchemes of malignity againſt them, from ſome viſionary fears of her own concerning them. She then changed her viſionary into real fears, from the jealouſies which ſhe conceived of their retaliating upon her. And ſhe was finally obliged to fabricate new ſchemes of miſchief againſt them, in order to prevent or to counteract the deſigns which ſhe was ſure they would form againſt her, becauſe ſhe was ſenſible they had every right to form them. Thus does Providence puniſh the inſidious with airy ſuſpicions at firſt, torment them with well-grounded jealouſies afterwards, and curſe them at laſt with the ſucceſs of their own machinations.

But this was not all. In the eyes of both Papiſts and Proteſtants, Mary had a right of eventual ſucceſſion to the Crown. If Eliſabeth ſhould die without legitimate iſſue, by all the principles of the conſtitution, Mary was to fill her place. The expectation of this made Mary to reſign the other; and, by the hope of this, Eliſabeth might have managed her completely. But that Queen had a weakneſs often incident to ſtrong paſſions and little religion. She viewed her ſucceſſor, as ſuch, with an eye of malignity. She could not bear to ſee another ready, even after her death, to ſtep into the vacant throne. She therefore kept the ſucceſſion undetermined to the laſt. She thus endangered all the happineſs of her kingdom, merely for the gratification of her humour. She ſuffered the law of Henry, her father, which, in a guſt of ill-will, and in a freak of tyranny, had broke through the natural courſe of deſcent, and cut off the race of Scotland from the ſucceſſion, ſtill to remain unrepealed againſt them; though ſhe had once had the ſame ſort of law, and from the ſame kind of principle, made againſt herſelf. She was the genuine daughter of Henry! She carried the impreſſion of his mind ſtrongly ſtamped upon hers. She particularly did ſo on this occaſion. She had her guſts of ill-will: ſhe had her freaks of tyranny. She equally ſacrificed the grand lines of the conſtitution to them. She even proceeded farther in both than ever Henry did. She had it once enacted indirectly, but plainly, by a law, that the crown ſhould be worn after her death by her natural iſſue; a deſignation of her offſpring, that in its ordinary import comprehends equally

qually the ſpurious and the legitimate, and in its legal acceptation peculiarly means the ſpurious. She even prohibited any of her ſubjects, by the terror of ſevere penalties in the law, from intimating, in any manner or form, who was the next heir to the crown after her death, except it was her natural iſſue *. She even died at laſt, though ſhe had no iſſue at all, without ſettling who was to ſucceed her; leaving the conſtitutional heirs of the throne under the ban of a prohibitory law, ſuffering no others to be appointed, and reſigning up the nation to all the horrors of a civil war. Theſe indeed the good ſenſe of the nation happily prevented. With one concurrent voice, they broke through the prohibitory law. They did what Eliſabeth ſhould have done; they called the conſtitutional heirs to the throne. But Eliſabeth muſt have meant the reverſe of all this. She meant to leave "her good people," that worſt of all political calamities to a nation, an unſettled ſucceſſion: ſhe muſt have foreſeen all the riſing evils of it, yet ſhe ſtill left it: ſhe left it as a legacy of miſchief after her death. Though counſelled by her parliaments, and entreated by her people, ſhe ſtill perſiſted in her obſtinacy of not aſcertaining the ſucceſſion. She even did worſe: ſhe prepared the way for additional pretenders to the crown, from any real or aſſerted baſtards of her own.

* Statutes at large, 13°. c. 1. ſ. 2, and Camden Tranſ. 167, and Orig. 295. This was in 1571. But at the treaty, which was held in 1570 between Mary and Eliſabeth, it was ſpecified by the latter, that the former ſhould ſucceed to the throne, "in caſe of Eliſabeth's demiſe without any iſſue." Mary altered the limitation thus, "without lawful iſſue." And Eliſabeth would agree only to have it altered thus, "without iſſue by a lawful huſband." (Guthry's Scotch Hiſt. vii. 299. and 368.). This remarkable fact, which was prior to the law, ſhews us, in union with it, the firmneſs of audacity with which Eliſabeth purſued her purpoſes upon the ſucceſſion. She tried at firſt to make way for any iſſue. She then adhered reſolutely to any by a lawful huſband, becauſe ſhe could cure the baſtardy by a marriage. And ſhe at laſt ſpoke out with more than her original expliciteneſs, ſpoke out even to her parliament, and had her natural iſſue by name rendered capable of ſucceeding her. Indeed, the exiſtence of ſuch a law as this upon our ſtatute book, is a full proof of the effrontery of Eliſabeth in vice, and of the obſequiouſneſs of the nation in meanneſs; and the law itſelf ſtands as a ſtrong note of infamy upon both, at preſent. She thus did all ſhe could do in her life to make England

A ſtage
To feed contention in a lingering act.

And it is therefore the leſs to be wondered at, that ſhe perſecuted a woman, who was her couſin by blood, and her heir by right, becauſe ſhe was her couſin and her heir.

But there was ſtill another motive, and of as hoſtile a nature as any before, and perhaps more powerful than any, in the conduct of Eliſabeth to Mary. The former could not be content with the great ſuperiority which ſhe had over the latter, in a hardy vigour of underſtanding, in a deep knowledge of the world, and in the myſterious refinements of policy, in the ſtrength of her nation, and in the ſplendour of her government. She muſt arrogate a ſuperiority too, in the very orb in which Mary ſhone ſo tranſcendently. She muſt triumph over her in beauty, in dancing, and in dreſs; in thoſe very accompliſhments which give the ſex ſuch an influence upon us, but in which we never think of rivalling them. Eliſabeth was a man in moſt other reſpects. She ſhould have been peculiarly one in this. But the womanly part of her predominated here over the manly; and ſhe, who could box her generals upon occaſion, could not bear to be ſurpaſſed in accompliſhments purely feminine, by the moſt handſome, the moſt graceful, and the moſt improved princeſs of her age *.

All united to make Eliſabeth an enemy to Mary. As a queen, and as a woman, as actuated by political jealouſies, as ſtimulated by perſonal humours, and as impelled by female vanities, ſhe became at firſt a pretended friend to betray her, and ſhe appeared at laſt an open enemy to deſtroy her. She laviſhed all her arts of deception upon her. She then found herſelf ſo entangled in the ſtrings of her own nets, that ſhe could not either retreat or advance: and ſhe thought herſelf obliged in the end, for the ſake of her

* See that very curious paſſage in Melvill's Memoirs, which is ſo pregnant with intelligence concerning this under part of Eliſabeth's character, p. 49—51. See alſo p. 69.—70. And in p. 49, we have another touch of a ſtill more retired part of her character, which has been equally unnoticed. "The Queen, my miſtreſs," ſays Melvill, "had inſtructed me to leave matters of gravity ſometimes, and caſt in merry purpoſes, leſt otherwiſe I ſhould be wearied; ſhe being well informed of that Queen's natural temper."

own ſecurity, to terminate in deſperation, what ſhe had commenced in jealouſy. She arraigned a Queen of Scotland before a tribunal of Engliſh nobles; ſhe thus ſet an example, infamous in itſelf, pernicious to ſociety, and peculiarly pernicious and infamous to her own country, of having a ſovereign condemned to the block by ſubjects: ſhe urged her meaner dependents upon aſſaſſinating Mary, that ſhe might not behead her; but ſhe found even their conſciences revolting at the villanous intimation. She then ſigned the bloody warrant with her own hand. She could be wantonly jocular at doing it. She could pretend to recall it, when it had been ſent away. She could pretend to lay the guilt of it upon her ſecretary's head. She could yet deny to Mary for ever, what was never denied to the meaneſt criminal before, the favour of having a clergyman of her own communion to attend her. She could point her perſecution againſt the ſoul as well as the body of Mary. And at length ſhe ſtained her conſcience with one of the fouleſt murders that the annals of earth can produce; then felt herſelf almoſt petrified with horror, at the related execution of what ſhe had commanded; felt herſelf peculiarly haunted, at the cloſe of life, with the frightful image of the deed which ſhe had committed; and killed herſelf at laſt with a ſullen bravery of melancholy, the moſt extraordinary that is to be met with in hiſtory *. Hear this, all ye who are tempted by the ſolicitations of artifice, to leave the line of rectitude, and to violate the laws of conſcience. Ye will be dreadfully breaking in upon your boſom-peace by the deed. One enormity is ſure to lead you to another. Ye will feel yourſelves, at the end of all, ſurrounded with your own ſtratagems, encircled with your own ſnares, and bound faſt in the very centre of your own deſigns; and ye will then, like the wretched Eliſabeth, fancy yourſelves compelled to cut your way through them, with crimes, with horror, and with damnation attending upon you †.

* Camden Tranſ. 179 and 368. Orig. 336. and 439.

† The very extraordinary melancholy of Eliſabeth has been attributed, by what I may ſurely call the injudiciouſneſs of hiſtory, to her pardon of Tyrone, to her putting Eſſex to death, or to the obſerved indifference of her people concerning her declining health. But theſe are reaſons apparently of too frivolous a nature, for the production of ſuch a wonderful effect. And I have, therefore, referred it to the only incident of her reign, which can be conſidered as any way adequate to it; and which indeed ſeems naturally to prepare the reflecting mind for ſuch a dreadful counterpart at laſt.

On theſe flagitious principles, and with this horrible iſſue to them, Eliſabeth engaged in intrigues againſt Mary. She banded with her ambitious brother; ſhe banded with her ſeditious clergy; ſhe furniſhed them with aſſiſtance ſecretly; ſhe lent them her countenance openly; and from both they at length drove their ſovereign out of the country. She took refuge in Eliſabeth's dominions. She thus gave her one of the fineſt opportunities that time had ever preſented to an heroical mind, of acting with a dignified ſpirit of honour at the laſt.

But Eliſabeth had no ſenſibilities of tenderneſs, and no ſentiments of generoſity. She looked not forward to the awful verdict of hiſtory: ſhe had no dread even for the infinitely more awful doom of God. Regardleſs of her own invitation, regardleſs of her own promiſes, regardleſs of every ſanction human and divine, ſhe flew upon the unhappy Queen, ſeized her as a prey, and impriſoned her as a felon. I bluſh as an Engliſhman to think, that it was an Engliſh Queen who could do this; that it was one of the moſt enlightened Princes which ever ſat upon the throne of England; and that it was one whoſe name I was taught to liſp in my infancy, as the honour of her ſex, and the glory of our iſle.

SIR, *Auguſt* 1787.

The following original letter from Mr GARRICK to the Secretary of the Cuſtoms, has never been printed. I think it is ſufficiently characteriſtic of the agreeable writer from whom it came, and deſerves to be preſerved. I am, &c.

Europ. Mag. C. D.

DEAR SIR,

NOT Rachael weeping for her children could ſhow more ſorrow than Mrs Garrick—not weeping for her children, ſhe has none, nor indeed for her huſband: thanks be to the humour of the times, ſhe can be as philoſophical upon that ſubject as her betters. What does ſhe weep for then? Shall I dare tell you? It is—it is for the loſs of a chintz bed and curtains.—The tale is ſhort, and is as follows:—I have taken ſome pains to ob-

Fig.

lige the gentlemen of Calcutta, by sending them plays, scenes, and other services in my way; in return, they have sent me Madiera, and poor Rachael the unfortunate chintz. She has had it four years, and upon making some alterations in our little place at Hampton, she intended to shew away with her prohibited present. She had prepared paper, chairs, &c. for this favourite token of India gratitude. But alas! all human felicity is frail. No care having been taken on my wife's part, and some treachery being exerted against her, it was seized, the very bed, "by the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains, and then thrown amongst the common lumber."

If you have the least pity for a distressed female, any regard for her husband, (for he has a sad time of it), or any wishes to see the environs of Bushy Park made tolerably clean and neat, you may put your finger and thumb to the business, and take the thorn out of Rachael's side. I am, Dear Sir, Yours, D. GARRICK.

TEXT.—"For earthly power doth then look likest God, when mercy seasons justice."—*Shakspear's Merchant of Venice.*

PETITION.

O Stanley, give ear to a husband's petition,
Whose wife well deserves her distressful condition,
Regardless of his and the law's prohibition.
If you knew what I suffer since she has been caught,
(On the husband's poor head ever falls the wife's fault)
You would lend a kind hand to the contraband jade,
And screen her for once in her illicit trade.
For true as 'tis said since the first Eve undid 'em,
Frail woman will long for the fruit that's forbidden;
And husbands are taught now-a-days, spight of struggles,
Politely to pardon a wife, tho' she smuggles,
If their Honours, or you, when the sex go astray,
Have sometimes inclin'd to go with them that way,
We hope to her wishes you will not say nay.
'Tis said that all judges this maxim do keep,
Not their justice to tire, but at times let it sleep.
If more by the Scriptures their Honours are mov'd,
The over-much righteous are then disapprov'd.
Thus true to the Gospel, and kind as they're wise,
Let their mercy restore what their justice denies.

SIR, *June 2.*

I send you the annexed hand-bill, in hope that some of your correspondents will be so kind as to inform me whether the curiosities therein described still exist; and if they do, where they may be seen. The hand-bill is without date; but some persons now living remember to have viewed them at Mr Boverick's in 1745. They were remarkably well executed. S. G.

To be seen at Mr Boverick's, Watchmaker, at the Dial, facing Old Round Court, near the New Exchange Buildings, in the Strand, at One Shilling each person,

I. The little furniture of a dining-room; consisting of a dining-table, with a cloth laid; two figures seated as at dinner; a footman waiting: a card-table, which opens, with a drawer in it; frame and castors; looking-glass; two dozen of dishes; twenty dozen of plates; thirty dozen of spoons; and twelve skeleton-back chairs, with claw-feet. All the above particulars are contained in a cherry-stone.

II. A Landau, which opens and shuts by springs, hanging on braces, with four persons sitting therein; a crane-neck carriage, the wheels turning on their axles, coachman's box, &c. of ivory; together with six horses and their furniture, a coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, the reins in one hand, and whip in the other; two footmen behind, and a postillion on the leading-horse, in their proper liveries; all so minute as to be drawn along by a flea. It has been shown to the Royal Society, and several persons of distinction.

III. The curious little four-wheel open chaise, with the figure of a man in it, all made of ivory, drawn by a flea, which performs all the offices of a large chaise, as running of the wheels, locking, &c. weighing but one grain; shewn to the Royal family, and several of the nobility and gentry.

IV. A flea chained by a chain of two hundred links, with a padlock and key, curiously wrought; the chain and flea, padlock and key, weighing but one third of a grain.

V. A camel, that passes through the eye of a middle-size needle.

VI. And a curious pair of steel-sciffars, so minute as six pair may be wrapped up in the wing of a fly. The said sciffars cut a large horse-hair.

To

own ſecurity, to terminate in deſperation, what ſhe had commenced in jealouſy. She arraigned a Queen of Scotland before a tribunal of Engliſh nobles; ſhe thus ſet an example, infamous in itſelf, pernicious to ſociety, and peculiarly pernicious and infamous to her own country, of having a ſovereign condemned to the block by ſubjects: ſhe urged her meaner dependents upon aſſaſſinating Mary, that ſhe might not behead her; but ſhe found even their conſciences revolting at the villanous intimation. She then ſigned the bloody warrant with her own hand. She could be wantonly jocular at doing it. She could pretend to recall it, when it had been ſent away. She could pretend to lay the guilt of it upon her ſecretary's head. She could yet deny to Mary for ever, what was never denied to the meaneſt criminal before, the favour of having a clergyman of her own communion to attend her. She could point her perſecution againſt the ſoul as well as the body of Mary. And at length ſhe ſtained her conſcience with one of the fouleſt murders that the annals of earth can produce; then felt herſelf almoſt petrified with horror, at the related execution of what ſhe had commanded; felt herſelf peculiarly haunted, at the cloſe of life, with the frightful image of the deed which ſhe had committed; and killed herſelf at laſt with a ſullen bravery of melancholy, the moſt extraordinary that is to be met with in hiſtory *. Hear this, all ye who are tempted by the ſolicitations of artifice, to leave the line of rectitude, and to violate the laws of conſcience. Ye will be dreadfully breaking in upon your boſom-peace by the deed. One enormity is ſure to lead you to another. Ye will feel yourſelves, at the end of all, ſurrounded with your own ſtratagems, encircled with your own ſnares, and bound faſt in the very centre of your own deſigns; and ye will then, like the wretched Eliſabeth, fancy yourſelves compelled to cut your way through them, with crimes, with horror, and with damnation attending upon you †.

* Camden Tranſ. 179 and 368. Orig. 336. and 439.

† The very extraordinary melancholy of Eliſabeth has been attributed, by what I may ſurely call the injudiciouſneſs of hiſtory, to her pardon of Tyrone, to her putting Eſſex to death, or to the obſerved indifference of her people concerning her declining health. But theſe are reaſons apparently of too frivolous a nature, for the production of ſuch a wonderful effect. And I have, therefore, referred it to the only incident of her reign, which can be conſidered as any way adequate to it; and which indeed ſeems naturally to prepare the reflecting mind for ſuch a dreadful counterpart at laſt.

On theſe flagitious principles, and with this horrible iſſue to them, Eliſabeth engaged in intrigues againſt Mary. She banded with her ambitious brother; ſhe banded with her ſeditious clergy; ſhe furniſhed them with aſſiſtance ſecretly; ſhe lent them her countenance openly; and from both they at length drove their ſovereign out of the country. She took refuge in Eliſabeth's dominions. She thus gave her one of the fineſt opportunities that time had ever preſented to an heroical mind, of acting with a dignified ſpirit of honour at the laſt.

But Eliſabeth had no ſenſibilities of tenderneſs, and no ſentiments of generoſity. She looked not forward to the awful verdict of hiſtory: ſhe had no dread even for the infinitely more awful doom of God. Regardleſs of her own invitation, regardleſs of her own promiſes, regardleſs of every ſanction human and divine, ſhe flew upon the unhappy Queen, ſeized her as a prey, and impriſoned her as a felon. I bluſh as an Engliſhman to think, that it was an Engliſh Queen who could do this; that it was one of the moſt enlightened Princes which ever ſat upon the throne of England; and that it was one whoſe name I was taught to liſp in my infancy, as the honour of her ſex, and the glory of our iſle.

SIR, *Auguſt* 1787.

The following original letter from Mr GARRICK to the Secretary of the Cuſtoms, has never been printed. I think it is ſufficiently characteriſtic of the agreeable writer from whom it came, and deſerves to be preſerved. I am, &c.

Europ. Mag. C. D.

DEAR SIR,

NOT Rachael weeping for her children could ſhow more ſorrow than Mrs Garrick—not weeping for her children, ſhe has none, nor indeed for her huſband: thanks be to the humour of the times, ſhe can be as philoſophical upon that ſubject as her betters. What does ſhe weep for then? Shall I dare tell you? It is—it is for the loſs of a chintz bed and curtains.—The tale is ſhort, and is as follows:—I have taken ſome pains to ob-

lige the gentlemen of Calcutta, by ſending them plays, ſcenes, and other ſervices in my way; in return, they have ſent me Madiera, and poor Rachael the unfortunate chintz. She has had it four years, and upon making ſome alterations in our little place at Hampton, ſhe intended to ſhew away-with her prohibited preſent. She had prepared paper, chairs, &c. for this favourite token of India gratitude. But alas! all human felicity is frail. No care having been taken on my wife's part, and ſome treachery being exerted againſt her, it was ſeized, the very bed, "by the coarſe hands of filthy dungeon villains, and then thrown amongſt the common lumber."

If you have the leaſt pity for a diſtreſſed female, any regard for her huſband, (for he has a ſad time of it), or any wiſhes to ſee the environs of Buſhy Park made tolerably clean and neat, you may put your finger and thumb to the buſineſs, and take the thorn out of Rachael's ſide. I am, Dear Sir, Yours, D. GARRICK.

TEXT.—"For earthly power doth then look likeſt God, when mercy ſeaſons juſtice."—*Shakſpear's Merchant of Venice.*

PETITION.

O Stanley, give ear to a huſband's petition,
Whoſe wife well deſerves her diſtreſsful condition,
Regardleſs of his and the law's prohibition.
If you knew what I ſuffer ſince ſhe has been caught,
(On the huſband's poor head ever falls the wife's fault)
You would lend a kind hand to the contraband jade,
And ſcreen her for once in her illicit trade.
For true as 'tis ſaid ſince the firſt Eve undid 'em,
Frail woman will long for the fruit that's forbidden;
And huſbands are taught now-a-days, ſpight of ſtruggles,
Politely to pardon a wife, tho' ſhe ſmuggles,
If their Honours, or you, when the ſex go aſtray,
Have ſometimes inclin'd to go with them that way,
We hope to her wiſhes you will not ſay nay.
'Tis ſaid that all judges this maxim do keep,
Not their juſtice to tire, but at times let it ſleep.
If more by the Scriptures their Honours are mov'd,
The over-much righteous are then diſapprov'd.
Thus true to the Goſpel, and kind as they're wiſe,
Let their mercy reſtore what their juſtice denies.

SIR, *June 2.*

I ſend you the annexed hand-bill, in hope that ſome of your correſpondents will be ſo kind as to inform me whether the curioſities therein deſcribed ſtill exiſt; and if they do, where they may be ſeen. The hand-bill is without date; but ſome perſons now living remember to have viewed them at Mr Boverick's in 1745. They were remarkably well executed. S. G.

To be ſeen at Mr Boverick's, Watch-maker, at the Dial, facing Old Round Court, near the New Exchange Buildings, in the Strand, at One Shilling each perſon,

I. The little furniture of a dining-room; conſiſting of a dining-table, with a cloth laid; two figures ſeated as at dinner; a footman waiting: a card-table, which opens, with a drawer in it; frame and caſtors; looking-glaſs; two dozen of diſhes; twenty dozen of plates; thirty dozen of ſpoons; and twelve ſkeleton-back chairs, with claw-feet. All the above particulars are contained in a cherry-ſtone.

II. A Landau, which opens and ſhuts by ſprings, hanging on braces, with four perſons ſitting therein; a crane-neck carriage, the wheels turning on their axles, coachman's box, &c. of ivory; together with ſix horſes and their furniture, a coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, the reins in one hand, and whip in the other; two footmen behind, and a poſtillion on the leading-horſe, in their proper liveries; all ſo minute as to be drawn along by a flea. It has been ſhown to the Royal Society, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction.

III. The curious little four-wheel open chaiſe, with the figure of a man in it, all made of ivory, drawn by a flea, which performs all the offices of a large chaiſe, as running of the wheels, locking, &c. weighing but one grain; ſhewn to the Royal family, and ſeveral of the nobility and gentry.

IV. A flea chained by a chain of two hundred links, with a padlock and key, curiouſly wrought; the chain and flea, padlock and key, weighing but one third of a grain.

V. A camel, that paſſes through the eye of a middle-ſize needle.

VI. And a curious pair of ſteel-ſciſſars, ſo minute as ſix pair may be wrapped up in the wing of a fly. The ſaid ſciſſars cut a large horſe-hair.

To

To be ſeen from nine in the morning till eight at night; and thoſe that pleaſe to ſee them at their houſe may be waited upon on Thurſdays, at the ſame hours.

N. B. Jewels, plate, and toys, made and repaired at his ſhop, at the moſt reaſonable rates.—Lace and point joined and mended after the beſt and neateſt manner.

SIR, *Rotherham, July* 12.

THE Mr Boverick inquired after above, I am informed is ſtill living at York, in great obſcurity, and reduced to teach a petty ſchool there.

I remember that my lately-deceaſed brother, Mr Thomas Beckwith, of York, ſome years ago, ſhewed me a parcel of ſpoons of his making, a hundred dozen of which (as I remember) might have been concealed in the ſhell of a pepper-corn. Their ſhape could not be diſcerned without a microſcope, and they were a preſent from Mr Boverick to my late brother; but what is become of them now I cannot learn.

I was ſome years ago acquainted with a moſt ingenious mechanic, whoſe merit was as much overlooked as Mr Boverick's. His name was Lawrence Earnſhawe. He lived (and died a few years ago) near Motterham, in Cheſhire. He was formerly a poor boy, put apprentice to a tailor for ſeven years, which time he ſerved. Not liking the trade of a tailor, he bound himſelf apprentice to a clothier; but having a mechanical turn, and neither of thoſe buſineſſes ſuiting his inclination, he afterwards bound himſelf apprentice to a clockmaker, and, in the two laſt apprenticeſhips, he ſerved other ſeven years, when he married, and had a very expenſive and diſordered family.

By the force of his own genius alone, without other aſſiſtance than I have before mentioned, except what he had from books, he could have taken wool from the ſheeps backs, manufactured it into cloth, made that cloth into clothes, and made every inſtrument neceſſary for the clipping, carding, ſpinning, reeling, weaving, fulling, dreſſing, and making it up for wear, with his own hands. He was the ſole inventor of the curious aſtronomical machine, mentioned in the printed bill herewith ſent. One of thoſe machines I ſaw at his houſe about 20 years ago. He was alſo a muſical inſtrument-maker, and taught muſic; a bell-founder, and underſtood chemiſtry and metallurgy: in ſhort he had a taſte for all ſorts of mechanics, and moſt of the fine arts, made moſt of his tools and machines himſelf, and at laſt died—"not worth a groat."

The alterations made in the printed bill, which was given me by Lawrence Earnſhawe at the time I ſaw his aſtronomical machine, were made by myſelf, by his directions. I ſuppoſe Lord Bute has one of thoſe machines now; and I think that which I ſaw, which was then not quite finiſhed, was made for a gentleman of Stockport of the name of Wright.—Whether he lived to finiſh any more, or not, I do not recollect to have heard.

He told me he made all the neceſſary calculations, reſpecting the movements of the machine, himſelf, without aſſiſtance from any one; and that they were ſo near the truth, that they would not vary a minute in a hundred years, if the machine could be kept going, and the vibrations of the pendulum not vary.—The diurnal and annual motions of the terreſtrial globe were amazingly clever. By turning a winch, he could accelerate the motion, ſo as to make the whole machine perform a perfect revolution in a very little time, or could ſtop ſeveral parts of the motion at pleaſure.

Yours, &c. JOSIAH BECKWITH.

A deſcription of a curious Aſtronomical and Geographical Machine, finiſhed, after ſeveral years labour and expence.

1ſt, THE caſe which contains this curious machine is in the form of a very elegant deſk and book-caſe, richly ornamented with carved work, and finiſhed in the neweſt taſte.

2dly, In the front of the upper part of the caſe are hung two globes, each of 12 inches diameter, and made after the lateſt improvements. The braſs plate, in which the terreſtrial globe is hung, divides the enlightened hemiſphere from that to which the ſun is inviſible: on this plate are engraved the climates and degrees of latitude; and on the plate in which the celeſtial globe is hung (and which repreſents the horizon) are engraved the points of the compaſs. To each globe there is fixed a braſs belt, or circle, on which are engraved the hours of the day, and degrees of longitude; and likewiſe to each globe there is a fixed braſs meridian, with the degrees, &c. engraved upon it.

3dly,

3dly, By a very particular contrivance, the terreſtrial globe has two different motions communicated to it at the ſame time; by means of which the ſeveral appearances ariſing from the earth's diurnal and annual motion are repreſented. By the revolution of the globe upon its axis in 24 hours, is ſhewn the time of day in all the enlightened hemiſphere of the earth, and in what parts of the earth the ſun is either riſing, upon the meridian, or ſetting: and by an annual motion, in 365d. 5h. 50' (which the globe has at the ſame time communicated to it), is ſhewn the time of the ſun's riſing and ſetting, and the different length of the days and nights throughout all the ſeaſons of the year.

4thly, Over the terreſtrial globe is a dial-plate, 12 inches diameter, on which are ſhewn the hour and minutes of the day, with the age and phaſes of the moon; [and alſo the difference between the true and apparent time.]

5thly, The celeſtial globe makes one revolution upon its axis in 23h. 56', 54.674", anſwering to a ſidereal day, by which motion are ſhewn the riſing, ſouthing, and ſetting of all the fixed ſtars, with their diurnal arcs. The globe may be ſet to different horizons, according to the latitude of the place where the machine may be placed; and the curious, by obſerving the ſituation of the ſtars upon the globe with reſpect to the horizon, may be enabled eaſily to point out moſt of the fixed ſtars in the heavens.

6thly, Over the celeſtial globe is a plate 12 inches in diameter, on which (by means of an index, which makes one revolution in a year) are ſhewn the months, the days of the month, the ſun's declination, and place in the ecliptic; and on the ſame plate are likewiſe ſhewn the golden number and the dominical letter, [the Roman indiction, cycle of the ſun and epact. The indexes pointing out the cycle of the ſun, golden number, and Roman indiction, only come to the ſame place again once in 7980 years, or the Julian period.]

That the ſeveral motions may be performed with the greateſt correctneſs, they are all regulated by one pendulum.

[Theſe machines were made and ſold by Lawrence Earnſhawe, near Motterham, Longendale, in Cheſhire, price 20 guineas.

One of theſe machines, curiouſly ornamented, was ſold to the Earl of Bute for 150l.] *Gent. Mag.*

Deſcription of MOFFAT.

SIR, *Aug.* 13.

I Have ſpent many ſeaſons at Moffat, and, in gratitude for the benefit I have received from its waters and its air, muſt ſay that it is a moſt agreeable and ſalubrious watering place. Its ſulphureous well has been held in great and juſt eſtimation for upwards of 150 years, as an invaluable remedy, if perſevered in, for all cutaneous and ſcrophulous diſeaſes. The chalybeate ſpring, perhaps the ſtrongeſt in Britain, was diſcovered about 40 years ago*, and is equally

* This ſpring was found out in 1748 by one of the moſt original genuiſes that ever exiſted. His name was John Williamſon, alias *Pythagoras*, alias *Bramin*, alias *Hole John*. This laſt nick-name proceeded, I believe, from a farm he rented: the two others from his ſingular notions. He was well-ſkilled in natural philoſophy, and might be ſaid to have been a *moral* philoſopher, not in *theory* only, but in ſtrict and uniform *practice*. He was remarkably humane and charitable; and though poor, was a bold and avowed enemy to every ſpecies of oppreſſion—virtues which might cover the multitude of his ſingular opinions. Among others, the tranſmigration of ſouls, or metempſychoſis of Pythagoras, was ſaid to have been one of his favourite dogmas. Certain it is, that he accounted the murder (as he called it) of the meaneſt animal, except in ſelf-defence, a very criminal breach of the law of nature, inſiſting, that the Creator of all things had conſtituted man, not the *tyrant*, but the lawful and limited *ſovereign*, of the inferior animals; which, he contended, anſwered the ends of their creation better than their little deſpotic lord. I do not know how he accounted for the origin of natural or moral evil, or for the exiſtence and final cauſe of animals of prey, which he deteſted; for one of his ſtrange precepts was, "kill the cat, and tame the rat." He did not think it

——————enough,

In this late age, advent'rous to have touch'd
Light on the *precepts* of the Samian ſage;

for he acted in rigid conformity to them. During the laſt 40 or 50 years of his life, he totally abſtained from animal food, and was much offended when any was offered to him. He inſiſted that, at beſt, it ſerved but to cloud the underſtanding, to blunt the feelings, and to inflame every bad paſſion; and that thoſe nations who eat little or no fleſh, as the poor among the Scotch and Iriſh, were not inferior in ſize, ſtrength, or courage, to other men. His vegetable and milk diet afforded him in particular very ſufficient nouriſhment;

for,

qually efficacious in ſtrengthening weak ſtomachs, and removing nervous headachs and other complaints of that deſcription. Moffat is one of the beſt built and cleaneſt villages I have ſeen any where, and contains very good, I may ſay elegant, lodgings, a tolerable aſſembly-room, bowling green, and walks, and one of the beſt inns between London and Edinburgh. It is ſituated (about 50 miles ſouth of this laſt city, 30 North of Carliſle, and 18 N. E. of Dumfries) in a ſmall but delightful plain, near the mountain which gives riſe to the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan. From the direction of thoſe rivers, it is evident that the higheſt land in the ſouth of Scotland is in the neighbourhood of Moffat. The place, indeed, is ſurrounded on all ſides, except towards the ſouth, by lofty and dry mountains, ſome of them covered with verdure to their ſummits, and affording paſture to numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome black cattle, and a few goats, kept to accommodate the company with whey. This paſtoral and romantic ſituation cannot but be attended with excellent air. The air of Moffat is unequalled, in point of ſalubrity, by any that I know of in Britain. The roads over all that country are equal to any in England, if we except about 8 miles of the Edinburgh road, along the banks of the Tweed. Hence the communication of Moffat, with Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Carliſle, and Dumfries, is perfectly eaſy, as Diligences to and from thoſe cities daily paſs through the place. Its only diſadvantage is the want of a good market. They have, indeed, plenty of excellent mutton, lamb, milk, garden-ſtuffs, and ſome trout; but poultry is ſcarce, owing to the annihilation of the ſmall farms; and they are obliged to get moſt of their beef and veal from Dumfries, where there is as plentiful and well regulated a market as any in Britain. Fuel too is ſcarce, the neareſt coals being at Douglas, 20 miles diſtant; but this inconvenience is, in a great meaſure, removed by the uſe of peats or turf; and, when the extenſive and thriving plantations in the neighbourhood grow up, they will have wood.

Gent. Mag. ETONENSIS.

for, when I laſt ſaw him, he was ſtill a tall, robuſt, and rather corpulent man, though upwards of fourſcore. Though he allowed and even revered the *general* authority of the Scriptures, yet he contended that the text had been vitiated in thoſe paſſages which were repugnant to his ſyſtem: and for this he blamed the prieſts and prieſtcraft, the only names he uſed for the clergy and their function. He ſometimes went to church; but it was no eaſy matter to pleaſe him in matters of religion. Among other objections he had to the church of Scotland, (moſt of which I have forgot), he was particularly diſpleaſed with the pſalm-tunes, and compoſed ſeveral *philoſophical* hymns to the tunes of *The Flowers of the Foreſt*, *Lochaber no more*, and other ſoft and plaintive Scotch airs, which, by the way, ſome antiquaries ſuppoſe to have been originally church-muſic. He lived a harmleſs, if not an uſeful, life, and died in 1768 or 1769, aged upwards of 90, perhaps not ſufficiently regretted, at the ſeat of a reſpectable gentleman, who admired our philoſopher for his humanity and his independent ſpirit, though he laughed at his curious notions. Agreeably to his own deſire, he was interred in Moffat church yard, in a deep grave, at a diſtance from the other burying-places. His worthy patron erected a free-ſtone obeliſk on the ſpot, with an epitaph deſcriptive of his virtues, and particularly of his protection of the animal creation. Such are the particulars I am able to recollect concerning this ſingular man, a full account of whoſe life and opinions would certainly form a very curious piece of biography. I cannot but add, that, if moſt of us had the ſame tenderneſs for each other, which John Williamſon entertained, not for mankind only, but for the pooreſt reptile of the creation of God—"*it would be ſomething!*"

Of the Death, Character, and Perſon, of King WILLIAM III.

[From Cunningham's Hiſtory of G. Britain.]

AT this critical juncture the Engliſh parliament was full of buſineſs. And they thought fit to attaint the Pretender to the crown of England, and to impoſe an oath for the abjuration of his right by act of parliament. The King, for ſome years paſt, having been much indiſpoſed, was wont to divert himſelf in his weakneſs by exerciſe; and, being ſenſible of his approaching death, had two years before diſpoſed of his effects by will. And now, when his late hurt had confined him at home, ſo that he could not recreate and cheer himſelf with the purſuit of pheaſants and partridges, as he had been accuſtomed to do, nor diſperſe the humours by any exerciſe, they fell into his knee, and affected him with violent pains. Death, which he had ſo often braved with intrepidity in the field, now ſtared him in the face at home. Within four

four days, reſting on his couch, he was ſeized with a ſudden ſhivering, which turned to a fever, and ſpread itſelf farther. The fever was accompanied with a cough, which every day increaſed: on perceiving this, the King's phyſicians began to deſpair of his life; for he laboured under a voilent diarrhœa and want of ſleep. And now, to diſplay in his laſt moments that noble conſiſtency and propriety of conduct which diſtinguiſhed his life, he gave the royal aſſent to the act for abjuring the Pretender, which had paſſed the two houſes of parliament, without being biaſſed either by love or hatred. And this he did at the requeſt and by the advice of his parliament and friends; and at the earneſt intreaty of the Princeſs Anne, leſt, by any alteration of the times, what he had done for the public ſafety, religion, and liberty, might be turned to her prejudice, and to the ruin of her friends.

The King, to the very moment of his death, retained the perfect uſe of his ſenſes; and his memory was almoſt as ſtrong as when he was in his beſt ſtate of health. As he lay upon his bed, he talked to thoſe about him with gravity and gracefulneſs; and prepared himſelf for his departure in ſuch a manner as contributed to heighten the eſteem and veneration which had formerly been paid him by all who were near him. At laſt he called for the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, to adminiſter to him the holy ſacrament; and, after having received it in the uſual manner, he died, with an even and conſtant mind, and without the leaſt alteration of countenance or diſorder of body, 8th March 1702.

At the very laſt moment, when his mind was otherwiſe oppreſſed, he retained a juſt ſenſe of the redemption of mankind, and the remembrance of his good ſubjects. Thus he lay ſo quietly and compoſed, with his eyes fixed upon Heaven, when his ſpeech failed him, that no man could die either better prepared, or with greater conſtancy and piety than this prince, of whoſe juſt praiſes no tongue ſhall be ſilent, and no time unmindful. And if any king be ambitious of regulating his councils and actions by the bright examples of the moſt famous men, he may form to himſelf an idea of a great prince, and a grand empire, not only from this King's life, but from the public records of the Engliſh and Dutch nations. If he was apt to be too eaſily reconciled to his moſt inveterate enemies, it was only that thoſe things which he had done for them might be delivered down more complete and ſecure to the Britiſh empire, and the commonwealth of Holland. He is ſaid never to have repented ſo much of any thing in his whole life, as that he had two years before his death changed his miniſters, and particularly the Lord Somers, for whom he had a great eſteem.

King William was of a middle ſtature, and had cheſnut coloured hair; he had a piercing eye, a hooked noſe, round ſhoulders, and ſlender legs; his appearance was not uncomely, whether ſtanding or ſitting; but he was moſt graceful on horſeback. In his common converſation he was courteous and affable; in matters of importance, grave and reſerved; and on no occaſion did he ſink below his dignity. He was ſometimes apt to be choleric; but the heat of his temper ſpent itſelf among his bed-chambermen and phyſicians. He was ſo mild and merciful, that he would have pardoned his moſt inveterate enemies, and even thoſe who had conſpired againſt his own life, if the parliament had not prevailed with him to the contrary. In various kinds of eloquence, no man was more acute, ſententious, or polite. In doubtful or dangerous caſes he diſplayed wonderful quickneſs, alacrity, and ſingular benevolence; and not leſs addreſs to gain the favour of other princes, and to endear himſelf to God and man: and ſuch was his benignity, that he ſeemed not either in his private capacity deſirous of riches, nor in his public ambitious of crowns to gratify his avarice, but to qualify himſelf the better to become an inſtrument of doing good.

Authentic Anecdotes of Sir PAUL PYNDAR.

"SIR PAUL PYNDAR was born at Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton, where he was at ſchool till ſixteen. He was then put apprentice to Mr Parviſh, an Italian merchant, who ſent him, at eighteen, as his factor, to Venice, where, and in parts adjacent, he reſided for fifteen years, or thereabouts, trading upon his own account, and on commiſſions both from his old maſter, and divers others of the moſt trading kingdoms, by which he got a very plentiful eſtate. At his return to England, where he traded five years longer, the Turkey Company, knowing him well

ſkilled in the Italian and Turkiſh languages, and having received many kind offices from him in his tranſactions abroad, applied to King James I. in 1611, to ſend him as ambaſſador to the Grand Signior at Conſtantinople, which employment, after much ſolicitation, he embraced, to the great ſatisfaction of the King, and the Turkey Company, in whoſe ſervice he continued nine years, during which time he much improved the Levant trade, and manufactures of England, which had been greatly injured by the arts of the French and Dutch. Three years after his return in 1623, King James having knighted him, offered, as a reward of his ſervices, to make him his Lieutenant of the Tower; but this honour Sir Paul humbly refuſed, and the rather, in regard his Majeſty deſired to purchaſe Sir Paul's diamond-jewel of 30,000 l. value upon credit. Sir Paul brought home this diamond-jewel from Turkey, and lent it to King James to wear at divers times on days of great ſolemnity, on opening parliaments, and when audiences were given to foreign ambaſſadors. It was afterwards ſold to King Charles I. *"

There is moſt probably a particular account of this diamond-jewel in the MS. which the Hon. H. Walpole purchaſed at the ſale of Thoreſby's Muſeum, promiſed to the public *with ſome other curious papers*. This MS. it is ſaid, contained, among other things, an account of *the monies received upon the pawning of the King's, and his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's jewels, &c.* Thirty-one pages being wanting at the beginning relating to the plate and jewels, in the "Catalogue of King Charles I.'s Goods, &c. with the ſeveral prices at which they were valued and ſold," diſcovered lately in Moorfields, &c. it is not likely that there will be any mention of this *diamond-jewel* there. It is ſaid, on the authority of the Catalogue, that the total of the contracts amounted to 118,080l. 10s. 2d. †

This *diamond-jewel* of Sir Paul Pyndar ſeems, by the general account of it given above, to have ſurpaſſed in value the celebrated diamond brought afterwards into this country by Gov. Thomas Pitt, of which the curious reader may ſee a circumſtantial account in the late edition of the Tatler with notes, vol. 5. additional notes, p. 385. *& ſeqq.*

"On Sir Paul's refuſal of the lieutenancy of the Tower, by the over-perſuaſion of Sir William Cockquayne and Sir Arthur Ingram, this knight was brought to accept of being one of the farmers of the cuſtoms; to advance monies for ſupply of the late King's neceſſary occaſions, and to furniſh the crown with jewels, to his infinite loſs and prejudice. Nevertheleſs, he manifeſted his loyalty to that degree, towards the preſervation of the royal family, that he ſent ſeveral conſiderable ſums of money, in gold, to the late King Charles at Oxford, by Madam Jane Whorewood, in the years 1643 and 1644, for tranſportation of the Queen and her children.

In 1639, his caſhiers and accountants, William Toomes and Richard Lane, by the orders of their maſter, caſt up Sir Paul Pyndar's eſtate, which conſiſted in ready money, allome, and good debts upon tallies, and obligations from noblemen and others at court, amounting in all to the ſum of 215,600 l. Sterling; a great part of which was employed in the ſole manufacture of allome, for which allome farm Sir Paul Pyndar paid annually 12,000 l. Sterling to the Crown, for twenty eight years ſucceſſively." This farm was within the manor of Mulgrave, belonging to the Earl of that title; and it is ſaid, that all the ſoil of the land on which the allome-works were erected, with all the mines and rocks employed, were not before worth 40 l. *per annum* *.

This branch of the public revenue has been lately extinguiſhed under the notion of a monopoly; and thus a ſtaple commodity, of the growth and manufacture of England, has ſuffered great injury for want of a due regulation in trade. Sir Paul Pyndar was obliged, by the grant from the King, to furniſh London, and all parts of England, with *allome* at 20 l. per ton, and to tranſport the overplus, which he did in great quantities, into Holland, France, Hamburgh, and other parts, to the advantage and benefit of the King and his kingdom.

This manufacture of allome was firſt brought out of Italy, in thoſe parts under the Pope's temporal juriſdiction, and ſet on work by an Italian, a friend of Sir P. Pyndar's in King James's time;

* Sloan MSS. 3515, f. and Browne's Vox Veritatis, &c. p. 51.

† "Anecdotes of Painting in England," &c. vol. 2. p. 112. and 114, 8vo. 1782.

* "Brief Narrative," &c. p. 11.

who

who much encouraged the making thereof, and ſet up the firſt pans, coppers, and materials, in Yorkſhire, at the charge of the Crown. Before that time, all allome was imported into England from the Pope's territories, at the rate of 60l. Sterling per ton, under the name of *roach allome*, which raiſed a very conſiderable yearly revenue to his Holineſs *."

Sir Paul Pyndar, on his return from Turkey, expended 2000l. in repairing the entry, porches, and front of St Paul's cathedral, enriching them with marble ſculpture, and the figures of the apoſtles. Afterwards being appointed by King James, for his ſkill in commerce, one of the farmers of the cuſtomhouſe, he laid out 17,000l. on the repairs of the ſide aile of the ſaid church, and at different times ſupplied Charles I. with money to the amount of 12,000l.

The communion-plate at Wellingborough, conſiſting of a pair of ſilver flaggons, a chalice and cover, gilt, weighing 257 ounces, was given, 1634, by Sir Paul Pyndar, Knt. In the pariſh-regiſter is recorded a thankful acknowledgement of this benefaction, under the hands of the vicar, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants. On every piece of plate is this inſcription: *The gift of Sir Paul Pyndar, Knt, to the town church of Wellingborough*, 1674. On the ſides of the flaggons, and on the bottom and cover of the chalice, are engraved his arms. In 1640 he gave the firſt bell †.

In a record in the Britiſh Muſeum the eſtimate of Sir Paul Pyndar's eſtate, at the very time here ſpecified, viz. in the year 1639, is not rated ſo high as it is ſtated above. Excluſive indeed of deſperate and bad debts, it is only fixed at 236,000l. or, to ſpeak in the modern cant phraſe, at two plums, and 36,000l. more; and it is affirmed (ibidem) that two thirds of the ſum total were embarked with the King.

There is in the ſame repoſitory, and, if the writer does not miſ-remember, in the ſame volume, a printed abſtract of the laſt will of Sir Paul Pyndar, dated June 24. 1646, to which the curious are referred for farther information ‡.

"There remains nothing viſible at this time (viz. 1683) ſays Mr Browne, in the continuation of his account, to the family of Sir Paul Pyndar, out of all his great acquiſitions, but his memory engraven, in a modeſt ſtyle, upon a ſtone of black marble, over his grave in St Buttolph's church, without Biſhop's-gate, London, in thoſe ſorrowful days when he died. The epitaph is as follows:

"Sir Paul Pyndar, ambaſſador to the Turkiſh Emperor, *anno* 1611, and reſident there nine years, faithful in negotiations, foreign and domeſtic, eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence. An inhabitant twenty-ſix years in this pariſh. A bountiful benefactor, deceaſed the 22d of Auguſt; aged 84 years."

Gent. Mag.

* Vox Veritatis, &c. 4to, 1683, p. 51, &c.
† Bridges's "Northamptonſhire," II. 153.
‡ MSS. Sloan. 3515, f.

Singularity in the City of BERLIN.

BERLIN, at the firſt entrance of a ſtranger, muſt ſtrike him with wonder, as it is one of the fineſt cities in Europe. The architecture, the diſtribution of the buildings, the appearance of the ſquares, the plantations of trees both in them and the ſtreets; in ſhort, every thing beſpeak taſte and variety. But when the ſtranger takes a nearer, or rather an interior view, and ſtands gazing at the beauty of a building in the Ionic ſtyle, he is ſuddenly ſurpriſed to ſee a window opened, and a cobler hanging out a pair of boots to dry; before his firſt ſurpriſe is over, a breeches-maker treats him with a pair of ſtraddling breeches from another ſtory of the next building, while from a third comes out a diſh of potato parings upon his head. A few paces farther produces a palace of the Corinthian order; but before your eyes have reached the attic ſtory, a Jew looks out at a firſt-floor window, ſalutes you, and aſks, whether you have any thing to ſwop? A little higher may be ſeen an officer's ragged ſhirt hanging out to dry, while he is ſhaving himſelf. But there is no town in Europe where ſo numerous a garriſon is ſeen, except at Conſtantinople; it conſiſts of 26,000 men; and for a little money a man may have every thing done for him by a ſoldier. They clean ſhoes, waſh, mend, pimp, and do all that is performed elſewhere by Savoyards and old women. And though ſo much is ſaid of the ſeverity and diſcipline of the King, there is no city in Europe where they talk more openly and freely of the King's *omiſſions* and *commiſſions* than they do daily in Berlin.

NEW BOOKS.

A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides, in 1786. By John Knox. 8vo. 8s. Walter.

MR KNOX is well known for his unwearied aſſiduity in promoting the fiſheries on the Scottiſh coaſts; for which purpoſe a ſociety has been eſtabliſhed, and conſiderable ſums of money ſubſcribed. In order to advance this laudable purpoſe, Mr Knox undertook to viſit a large tract of country and iſlands which had hitherto been little explored. He went firſt, in the year 1764, through motives of curioſity, on a ſhort excurſion into the Highlands, where the extreme poverty, idleneſs, and diſtreſſes of the people made an impreſſion which has ever ſince engaged his thoughts, much of his time, and occaſioned an expence of ſeveral thouſand pounds, beſide inconveniencies by ſea and land. In the courſe of twenty three years he penetrated and explored that kingdom ſixteen times, and acquired more general knowledge of the various claſſes of people, the diſtricts, towns, ports, bays, lochs, ſhipping, fiſheries, manufactures, &c. than ever was collected in the breaſt of one individual. He began to circulate his ideas of improvements in letters, then in private papers, next in two volumes, giving a ſyſtematic view of Scotland in general, and the Highlands and its fiſheries in particular, followed by an abſtract and a map. In the mean time, a ſociety began to form at Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of facilitating the plans of improvement recommended in the publication, and for other matters worthy their attention. The Highland Society in London extended their plan to theſe matters, and took in ſeveral members of the committee for enquiring into the ſtate of the Britiſh fiſheries. The two principal improvements propoſed by Mr Knox, were, an inland navigation in the Highlands by a canal at Crinan, in preference to one at Tarbat, and the eſtabliſhing of free villages or fiſhing ſtations. The latter plan was adopted by the majority, and publiſhed under the title of "A Diſcourſe on the Expediency of eſtabliſhing Fiſhing Stations, or ſmall Towns, in the Highlands of Scotland, and the Hebride Iſlands." The new aſſociation aſſumed the form of a regular eſtabliſhment, under the name of *The Britiſh Society for extending the Fiſheries, and improving the Sea Coaſts of the Kingdom.* Subſcriptions to the amount of near 7000l. were received at the Shakeſpeare, May 23. 1786; and at another meeting, June 24. 1786, Mr Knox having ſignified his intention to undertake a more extenſive journey in the Highlands and iſles than had ever been performed by an individual, and to ſolicit ſubſcriptions, obtained an official commiſſion from the ſociety, and ſet out from London, June 29. to travel, moſtly on foot, from Oban in Argyleſhire, to Cape Wrath, the moſt diſtant extremity of Britain, and moſt rugged coaſt; thence along the Pentland frith to Dungſby-head; thence along the eaſt coaſt of Caithneſs, Sutherland, and Roſsſhire, to Inverneſs; thence along the coaſt of the Murray frith, to Kinnaird's head; and back to Edinburgh by Peterhead and Aberdeen. He propoſed to explore a greater number of the Hebrides than had been viſited by any other traveller, and went over 3000 miles in ſix months. The ſociety were ſo ſatisfied with his journey, that they voted him a gold medal of ten guineas value, and deſired him to publiſh his journal. He has here completed it as far as Cape Wrath, which includes the Weſtern Highlands and Hebrides; and propoſes, next ſpring, to give the remainder along the N. and N. E. coaſts of Scotland, which, being an almoſt undeſcribed country, require the greateſt accuracy in the narrative.

The emigrations from the Highlands, as ſtated by Mr Knox, are almoſt incredible. The climate of the Highlands is particularly unfavourable to agriculture; but the deficiency in this may be remedied by eſtabliſhing ſmall market-towns, where the people may ſupply themſelves with grain, meal, ſalt, fiſhing materials, and other neceſſaries, and ſell the produce of the earth and ſea for ready money, and at a fair price; and, where all ſuperfluous hands find employment in fiſhing, ſpinning, and ſmall branches of manufacture, the tenants will pay better rents, and the extraordinary inducement to depopulation by means of ſheep-farms, when 50 or 100 *families have been turned out at a time to make way for a flock of ſheep*, which can be managed by one family or one man, be prevented. The number of miles on the Weſt coaſt, between the Mull of Cantire and Cape Wrath, the North coaſt between Cape Wrath and Dungſby-head, the Eaſt between Dungſby-head and Dornoch frith, almoſt townleſs coaſt, is near 400, inhabited

bited by 150,000 people; and of the Hebrides, 600 miles, inhabited by 50,000 people. In this tract it is propoſed to erect forty ſtations, or fiſhing-towns, at twenty-five miles from each other, more or leſs, as circumſtances ſuit, to conſiſt of about ſixteen houſes of two ſtories and two rooms, with an inn and ſchool-houſe, and an acre, or half an acre, to each. Each town to coſt 2000l. and the whole number 80,000l. Each town to have 50 Scots acres. The objections to this plan are weighed and anſwered by our author. His arguments from the increaſe of Nova Scotia ſince the late peace, the number of fiſhermen having riſen from 500 to 10,000, are very ſtrong, and parallelled by thoſe, on a ſmaller ſcale, in the ſettlers in a fiſhing town on the Murray frith. The propoſed regulations for the fiſheries may be ſeen pp. cxxiv—cxxxi. Then follows an addreſs to the public at large on the articles of harbours, wharfs, and quays, cuſtomhouſes, packets, military roads, ſalt, and coals, the proviſion for the clergy in the Highlands and Hebrides. We think the repreſentation of the diſtreſſes of the miſſionaries, as intended for moving redreſs from the throne, ſhould have been atteſted by the names of the parties pleading.

The money required for all Mr Knox's plans of improvement, he eſtimates at 500,000l. and, as all the income or wealth of Scotland ever will center in England, it ſeems but reaſonable that kingdom ſhould exert itſelf to promote its own intereſt in this inſtance of improving and aſſiſting Scotland.

Mr Knox may be ſtyled the HANWAY of Scotland; for whether his plans are practicable or well-founded, his zeal and perſeverance in ſeeking out the beſt means for carrying them into execution beſpeak a principle of ſincere and deeply implanted benevolence; and, ſhould his enthuſiaſm fail in its end, *magnis et piis tamen excidet auſis*. It is not for us to caſt a damp on his praiſe-worthy deſigns. He certainly has none of the ſpirit of the John Knox of former ages, who came but to pluck up and deſtroy; while the moſt beneficial improvement, in the mildeſt manner, is the object of his nameſake.

Mr Knox not being an antiquary, talks of characters reſembling the Hebrew on the roof of the parliament houſe at Stirling, and of the Scots king ſitting in the coronation chair *engraved* before the conqueſt of the Picts; nor is he more happy in his appropriation of the large ſtones, from one to three or four tons, which are ſtrewed on the ſummits and declivities of the hills in Lord Reg's foreſt, ſome thouſands over a tract of many miles, that they were raiſed by hand to ſcreen the perſons who watched to kill the wild boar, deer, fox, eagle, and other animals, with which the Highlands once abounded. Mr Knox propoſes to equip fleets and armies from Oban, in Argyleſhire, provided the *few* Scots newſpapers will engage to be more ſecret than the many Engliſh ones. We think Mr Knox gives the firſt alarm, and the enemy abroad or at home, on the breaking out of a war, will contrive to peep into Oban as well as into Portſmouth or Plymouth. Such diſcoveries ſhould reſt in the war or navy office.

To the credit of the air of the Weſtern iſles, we have the caſe of the late Sir John Elliot, who ſailed from Leith to the north by the Pentland frith, and thence to Harris, where he arrived ſo exhauſted as to be ſcarcely able to walk a hundred yards from the veſſel, or articulate his words diſtinctly, or keep any food on his ever-craving ſtomach. A diet of goats whey, butter-milk, vegetables, and other ſimples, with the ſea-air, in ſix weeks ſo far recovered him, that he returned to Edinburgh in September, in a much better ſtate of health than when he left it; and had he ſet out early in the ſummer, and ſtaid three months on the iſland, he might have recovered entirely.

Of the vigour of the human ſpecies we have an inſtance in Capt. Macleod, who at ſeventy, danced at an iſland wedding, and whoſe father married at ſeventy-five, had ten children, who were moſtly married, and died at upwards of ninety, when his youngeſt child was little more than an infant.

When Mr Knox was at Aſſynt laſt October the people had fallen greatly behind in their payments; and, after the utmoſt exertions to reduce their debts, Mr Roſs, who ſupplied them with proviſions and neceſſaries for money and fiſh, was obliged to take their notes of hand for the remainder. Theſe bills, in number 162, amounted to 359l. ſome of them for 16s. and, at the rate of ſix to a family, would be 972 perſons thus ſupported by one man. Should Mr Roſs, give up a buſineſs of which he is *heartily tired*, many families muſt abandon their native

native country, unleſs ſome effectual meaſures ſhall be adopted for their relief from another quarter. Here again it is not our buſineſs to obſtruct Mr Knox's benevolent deſigns; but we could wiſh to have the diſtreſs of theſe people inveſtigated, and fully ſtated, as we ſtrongly ſuſpect a want of that activity, which in the following page, Mr Knox celebrates as prevailing to the rapid increaſe of fiſheries there, not to mention the natural objections ariſing from the climate and ſoil of the weſt and north coaſts of Sutherland.

The appendix conſiſts of 40 pages of extracts from Johnſon, Pennant, and Martin, and 60 more on the northern and herring fiſheries, the improvement of moorlands, &c. *Gent. Mag.* Some extracts ſhall be given in a future number.

Hiſtory of Mexico, collected from Spaniſh and Mexican hiſtorians, &c. Tranſlated from the Italian of L'Abbé De Franceſco Saverio Clavigero, by Charles Cullen, Eſq; 2 vols 4to. 2l. 2s. Robinſon.

FRom this work we ſhall preſent our readers with ſuch extracts as tend to give an idea of the laws, manners, and cuſtoms of the Mexicans.

"With reſpect to the *marriages* of the Mexicans, although in them, as well as in all their cuſtoms, ſuperſtition had a great ſhare, nothing, however, attended them which was repugnant to decency or honour. Any marriage between perſons related in the firſt degree of conſanguinity or alliance, was ſtrictly forbid, not only by the laws of Mexico, but alſo by the laws of Michuacan, unleſs it was between couſins. The parents were the perſons who ſettled all marriages, and none were ever executed without their conſent. When a ſon arrived at an age capable of bearing the charges of that ſtate, which in men was from the age of twenty to twenty-two years, and in women from ſixteen to eighteen, a ſuitable and proper wife was fingled out for him; but before the union was concluded on, the diviners were conſulted, who, after having conſidered the birth-day of the youth, and of the young girl intended for his bride, decided on the happineſs or unhappineſs of the match. If from the combination of ſigns attending their births, they pronounced the alliance unpropitious, that young maid was abandoned, and another ſought. If, on the contrary, they predicted happineſs to the couple, the young girl was demanded of her parents by certain women amongſt them called *Cuaſtlanque*, or ſolicitors, who were the moſt elderly and reſpectable amongſt the kindred of the youth. Theſe women went the firſt time at midnight to the houſe of the damſel, carried a preſent to her parents, and demanded her of them in a humble and reſpectful ſtyle. The firſt demand was, according to the cuſtom of that nation, infallibly refuſed, however advantageous and eligible the marriage might appear to the parents, who gave ſome plauſible reaſons for their refuſal. After a few days were paſt, thoſe women returned to repeat their demand, uſing prayers and arguments alſo, in order to obtain their requeſt, giving an account of the rank and fortune of the youth, and of what he would make the dowry of his wife, and alſo gaining information of that which ſhe could bring to the match on her part. The parents replied to this ſecond requeſt, that it was neceſſary to conſult their relations and connections, and to find out the inclinations of their daughter, before they could come to any reſolution. Theſe female ſolicitors returned no more; as the parents themſelves conveyed, by means of other women of their kindred, a deciſive anſwer to the party.

A favourable anſwer being at laſt obtained, and a day appointed for the nuptials, the parents, after exhorting their daughter to fidelity and obedience to her huſband, and to ſuch a conduct in life as would do honour to her family, conducted her with a numerous company and muſic, to the houſe of her father-in-law; if noble, ſhe was carried in a litter. The bridegroom, and the father and mother-in-law, received her at the gate of the houſe, with four torches borne by four women. At meeting, the bride and bridegroom reciprocally offered incenſe to each other; then the bridegroom taking the bride by the hand, led her into the hall, or chamber which was prepared for the nuptials. They both ſat down upon a new and curiouſly wrought mat, which was ſpread in the middle of the chamber, and cloſe to the fire which was kept lighted. Then a prieſt tied a point of the *huepilli*, or gown of the bride, with the *tilmatli*, or mantle of the bridegroom, and in this ceremony the matrimonial contract chiefly conſiſted. The wife now made ſome turns round the fire, and then

then returning to her mat, ſhe, along with her huſband, offered copal to their gods, and exchanged preſents with each other. The repaſt followed next. The married pair eat upon the mat, giving mouthfuls to each other alternately, and to the gueſts in their places. When thoſe who had been invited were become exhilarated with wine, which was freely drank on ſuch occaſions, they went out to dance in the yard of the houſe, while the married pair remained in the chamber, from which, during four days, they never ſtirred, except to obey the calls of nature, or to go to the oratory at midnight to burn incenſe to the idols, and to make oblations of eatables. They paſſed theſe four days in prayer and faſting, dreſſed in new habits, and adorned with certain enſigns of the gods of their devotion, without proceeding to any act of leſs decency, fearing that otherwiſe the puniſhment of Heaven would fall upon them. Their beds on theſe nights were two mats of ruſhes, covered with ſmall ſheets, with certain feathers, and a gem of *Chalchihuitl* in the middle of them. At the four corners of the bed green canes and ſpines of the aloe were laid, with which they were to draw blood from their tongues and their ears in honour of their gods. The prieſts were the perſons who adjuſted the bed to ſanctify the marriage; but we know nothing of the myſtery of the canes, the feathers, and the gem. Until the fourth night the marriage was not conſummated; they believed it would have proved unlucky, if they had anticipated the period of conſummation. The morning after they bathed themſelves and put on new dreſſes, and thoſe who had been invited, adorned their heads with white, and their hands and feet with red feathers. The ceremony was concluded by making preſents of dreſſes to the gueſts, which were proportioned to the circumſtances of the married pair; and on that ſame day they carried to the temple the mats, ſheets, canes, and the eatables which had been preſented to the idols."

Their mode of conveying *intelligence* was uncommonly expiditious: "The couriers whom the Mexicans frequently employed, made uſe of different enſigns according to the nature of the intelligence, or affair with which they were charged. If it was the news of the Mexicans having loſt a battle, the courier wore his hair looſe and diſordered, and, without ſpeaking a word to any perſon, went ſtraight to the palace, where, kneeling before the king, he related what had happened. If it was the news of a victory which had been obtained by the arms of Mexico, he had his hair tied with a coloured ſtring, and his body girt with a white cotton cloth; in his left hand a ſhield, and in his right a ſword, which he brandiſhed as if he had been in the act of engagement; expreſſing by ſuch geſtures his glad tidings, and ſinging the glorious actions of the ancient Mexicans, while the people, overjoyed at ſeeing him, led him with many congratulations to the royal palace.

In order that news might be more ſpeedily conveyed, there were upon all the highways of the kingdom certain little towers, about ſix miles diſtant from each other, where couriers were always waiting in readineſs to ſet out with diſpatches. As ſoon as the firſt courier was ſent off, he ran as ſwiftly as he could to the firſt ſtage, or little tower, where he communicated to another his intelligence, and delivered to him the paintings which repreſented the news, or the affair which was the ſubject of his embaſſy. The ſecond courier poſted without delay to the next ſtage, or little tower; and thus by a continued and uninterrupted ſpeed of conveyance, intelligence was carried ſo rapidly from place to place, that ſometimes, according to the affirmations made by ſeveral authors, it reached the diſtance of three hundred miles in one day. It was by this means that freſh fiſh were daily brought to Montezumo II. from the gulf of Mexico, which is at leaſt upwards of two hundred miles diſtant from the capital. Thoſe couriers were exerciſed in running from their childhood; and in order to encourage them in this exerciſe, the prieſt, under whoſe diſcipline they were trained, frequently beſtowed rewards on thoſe who were victors in a race."

Their laws are ſome of them in the true ſpirit of equity, but many more are capriciouſly local:

"A traitor to the king or the ſtate was torn in pieces, and his relations who were privy to the treaſon, and did not diſcover it, were deprived of their liberty.

Whoever dared in war, or at any time of public rejoicing, to make uſe of the badges of the kings of Mexico, of Acolhuacan, or Tacuba, or of thoſe of the Cihuacoatl,

Cihuacoatl, was puniſhed with death, and his goods confiſcated.

Whoever maltreated an ambaſſador, miniſter, or courier belonging to the king, ſuffered death; but ambaſſadors and couriers were forbid on their part to leave the high road, under pain of loſing their privileges.

The puniſhment of death was inflicted alſo on thoſe perſons who occaſioned any ſedition amongſt the people; on thoſe who carried off, or changed the boundaries placed in the fields by public authority; and likewiſe on judges who gave a ſentence that was unjuſt, or contrary to the laws, or made an unfaithful report of any cauſe to the king, or a ſuperior magiſtrate, or allowed themſelves to be corrupted by bribes.

He who in war committed any hoſtility upon the enemy without the order of his chief, or attacked them before the ſignal for battle was given, or abandoned the colours, or violated any proclamation publiſhed to the army, was infallibly beheaded.

He who at market altered the meaſures eſtabliſhed by the magiſtrates, was guilty of felony, and was put to death without delay in the ſame place.

A murderer forfeited his own life for his crime, even although the perſon murdered was but a ſlave.

He who killed his wife, although he caught her in adultery, ſuffered death; becauſe, according to them, he uſurped the authority of the magiſtrates, whoſe province it was to take cognizance of miſdeeds, and puniſh evil-doers.

The prieſt, who, during the time that he was dedicated to the ſervice of the temple, abuſed any free woman, was deprived of the prieſthood and baniſhed.

If any of the young men, or young women, who were educating in the ſeminaries, were guilty of incontinence, they were liable to a ſevere puniſhment, and even to ſuffer death according to the report of ſome authors. But, on the other hand, there was no puniſhment whatever preſcribed for ſimple fornication, although the evil tendency of an exceſs of this kind was not unknown to them; and fathers frequently admoniſhed their children to beware of it: they burned the hair of a bawd in the market-place with pine-torches, and ſmeared her head with the reſin of the ſame wood. The more reſpectable the perſons were to whom the ſerved in this capacity, ſo much the greater was the puniſhment.

The man who dreſſed himſelf like a woman, or the woman who dreſſed herſelf like a man, was hanged.

The thief of things of ſmall value met with no puniſhment, excepting that of being obliged to reſtore what he had ſtolen; if the things were of great value, he was made the ſlave of the perſon whom he had robbed. If the thing ſtolen did no longer exiſt, nor the robber had any goods by which he could repay his robbery, he was ſtoned to death. If he had ſtolen gold or gems, after being conducted through all the ſtreets of the city, he was ſacrificed at the feſtival which the goldſmiths held in honour of their god Xipe. He who ſtole a certain number of ears of maize, or pulled up from another's field a certain number of uſeful trees, was made a ſlave of the owner of that field; but every poor traveller was permitted to take of the maize, or the fruit-bearing trees, which were planted by the ſide of the highway, as much as was ſufficient to ſatisfy immediate hunger.

He who robbed in the market, was immediately put to death by the baſtinado, in the market-place.

He alſo was condemned to death, who in the army robbed another of his arms or badges.

Whoever, upon finding a ſtrayed child, made it a ſlave, and ſold it to another, as if it were his own, forfeited by that crime his liberty and his goods; one half of which was appropriated to the ſupport of the child, and the other half was paid to the purchaſer, that he might ſet the child at liberty. Whatever number of perſons were concerned in the crime, all of them were liable to the ſame puniſhment.

To the ſame puniſhment of ſervitude, and to the loſs of his goods, was every perſon liable who ſold the poſſeſſions of another, which he only had in farm.

Guardians who did not give a good account of the eſtates of their wards, were hanged without pardon.

The ſame puniſhment was inflicted on ſons who ſquandered their patrimony in vices; for they ſaid it was a great crime not to ſet a higher value on the labours of their fathers.

He who practiſed ſorcery was ſacrificed to the gods.

Drunkenneſs in youth was a capital offence;

offence; young men were put to death by the baſtinado in priſon, and young women were ſtoned to death. In men advanced in years, although it was not made capital, it was puniſhed with ſeverity. If he was a nobleman, he was ſtripped of his office and his rank, and rendered infamous; if a plebeian, they ſhaved him, (a puniſhment very ſenſibly felt by them), and demoliſhed his houſe, ſaying, that he who could voluntarily bereave himſelf of his ſenſes, was not worthy of a habitation amongſt men. This law did not forbid conviviality at nuptials, or at any other times of feſtivity; on ſuch occaſions it being lawful, in private houſes, to drink more than uſual; nor did the law affect old men of ſeventy years, who, on account of their age, were allowed to drink as much as they pleaſed; which appears repreſented in the forty-third painting of the collection made by Mendoza.

He who told a lie to the particular prejudice of another, had a part of his lip cut off, and ſometimes his ears." E.

Notes on the State of Virginia. Written by Thomas Jefferſon. Illuſtrated with a map, including the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennſylvania. 8vo. 6 *s.* Stockdale.

IN an advertiſement prefixed to this elaborate collection of tranſatlantic Notes, we are told that they were written in Virginia in the year 1781, and ſomewhat corrected and enlarged in the winter of 1782, in anſwer to Queries propoſed to the author by a foreigner of diſtinction, then reſiding in America.—"The ſubjects," ſays Mr Jefferſon, "are all treated imperfectly; ſome ſcarcely touched on. To apologiſe for this, by developing the circumſtances of the time and place of their compoſition, would be to open wounds which have already bled enough. To theſe circumſtances ſome of their imperfections may with truth be aſcribed; the great maſs, to the want of information and want of talents in the writer. He had a few copies printed, which he gave among his friends: and a tranſlation of them has been lately publiſhed in France, but with ſuch alterations as the preſs in that country rendered neceſſary. They are now offered to the public in their original form and language."

The work commences with a deſcription of the limits and boundaries of the ſtate of Virginia; which, from the account given by our author, appears to be one third larger than the iſlands of G. Britain and Ireland, reckoning them at 88,357 ſquare miles. We have alſo a recapitulation of the ſeveral grants from which thoſe limits and boundaries reſulted.

After this general delineation of the country, our author takes a view of the rivers, mountains, caſcades, caverns, mines, and medical ſprings. We are next preſented with a liſt of ſuch native trees, plants, fruits, &c. as the author thought moſt worthy of notice. On the animals of the country, particularly the quadrupeds, our author expatiates ſomewhat at large. He ſeems to be in a degree animated by that ſpirit of ſcientific reſearch which has immortaliſed the names of Linnæus and Buffon.

In treating of Man, as his character is to be found among the Aborigines of America, combating, and ſometimes ſucceſsfully combating the theory of Buffon, our author has particularly impreſſed us with the ſentiments contained in the following paſſage:

"Before we condemn the Indians of this continent as wanting genius, we muſt conſider that letters have not yet been introduced among them. Were we to compare them in their preſent ſtate with the Europeans north of the Alps, when the Roman arms and arts firſt croſſed thoſe mountains, the compariſon would be unequal, becauſe, at that time, thoſe parts of Europe were ſwarming with numbers; becauſe numbers produce emulation, and multiply the chances of improvement, and one improvement begets another. Yet I may ſafely aſk, How many good poets, how many able mathematicians, how many great inventors in arts or ſciences, had Europe north of the Alps then produced? And it was ſixteen centuries after this before a Newton could be formed. I do not mean to deny, that there are varieties in the race of man, diſtinguiſhed by their powers both of body and mind. I believe there are, as I ſee to be the caſe in the races of other animals. I only mean to ſuggeſt a doubt, whether the bulk and faculties of animals depend on the ſide of the Atlantic on which their food happens to grow, or which furniſhes the elements of which they are compounded? whether Nature has enliſted herſelf as a Cis or Trans Atlantic partiſan? I am induced

duced to ſuſpect, there has been more eloquence than ſound reaſoning diſplayed in ſupport of this theory; that it is one of thoſe caſes where the judgement has been ſeduced by a glowing pen: and whilſt I render every tribute of honour and eſteem to the celebrated Zoologiſt, who has added, and is ſtill adding, ſo many precious things to the treaſures of ſcience, I muſt doubt whether in this inſtance, he has not cheriſhed Error alſo, by lending her for a moment his vivid imagination and betwitching language.

So far the Count de Buffon has carried this new theory of the tendency of Nature to *belittle* her productions on this ſide the Atlantic. Its application to the race of whites, tranſplanted from Europe, remained for the Abbé Raynal. 'On doit etre etonné (he ſays) que l'Amerique n'ait pas encore produit un bon poëte, un habile mathematicien, un homme de genie dans un ſeul art, ou une ſeule ſcience.' 7 Hiſt. Philoſ. p. 92. ed. Maeſtricht 1774. "America has not yet produced one good poet." When we ſhall have exiſted as a people as long as the Greeks did before they produced a Homer, the Romans a Virgil, the French a Racine and Voltaire, the Engliſh a Shakeſpeare and Milton, ſhould this reproach be ſtill true, we will inquire from what unfriendly cauſes it has proceeded, that the other countries of Europe and quarters of the earth ſhall not have inſcribed any name in the roll of poets *. But neither has America produced "one able mathematician, one man of genius in a ſingle art or a ſingle ſcience." In war we have produced a Waſhington, whoſe memory will be adored while liberty ſhall have votaries, whoſe name will triumph over time, and will in future ages aſſume its juſt ſtation among the moſt celebrated worthies of the world, when that wretched philoſophy ſhall be forgotten which would have arranged him among the degeneracies of nature. In phyſics we have produced a Franklin, than whom no one of the preſent age has made more important diſcoveries, nor has enriched philoſophy with more, or more ingenious ſolutions of the phænomena of nature. We have ſuppoſed Mr Rittenhouſe ſecond to no aſtronomer living: that in genius he muſt be the firſt, becauſe he is ſelf taught. As an artiſt, he has exhibited as great a proof of mechanical genius as the world has ever produced. He has not indeed made a world; but he has by imitation approached nearer its Maker than any man who has lived from the creation to this day. * As in philoſophy and war, ſo in government, in oratory, in painting, in the plaſtic art, we might ſhew that America, though but a child of yeſterday, has already given hopeful proofs of genius, as well of the nobler kinds, which arouſe the beſt feelings of man, which call him into action, which ſubſtantiate his freedom, and conduct him to happineſs, as of the ſubordinate, which ſerve to amuſe him only. We therefore ſuppoſe, that this reproach is as unjuſt as it is unkind; and that, of the geniuſes which adorn the preſent age, America contributes its full ſhare. For comparing it with thoſe countries, where genius is moſt cultivated, where are the moſt excellent models for art, and ſcaffoldings for the attainment of ſcience, as France and England, for inſtance, we calculate thus. The United States contain three millions of inhabitants; France twenty millions; and the Britiſh iſlands ten. We produce a Waſhington, a Franklin, a Rittenhouſe. France then ſhould have half a dozen in each of theſe lines, and Great Britain half that number, equally eminent. It may be true that France has: we are but juſt becoming acquainted with her, and our acquaintance ſo far gives us high ideas of the genius of her inhabitants. It would be injuring too many of them to name particularly a Voltaire, a Buffon, the conſtellation of Encyclopediſts, the Abbé Raynal himſelf, &c. &c. We therefore have reaſon to believe ſhe can produce her full quota of genius. The preſent war having ſo long cut off all communication with Great Britain, we are not able to make a fair eſtimate of the ſtate of ſcience in that country. The

* "Has the world as yet," ſays Mr Jefferſon, "produced more than two poets acknowleged to be ſuch by *all* nations? An Engliſhman, only, reads Milton with delight, an Italian, Taſſo, a Frenchman, the Henriade, a Portugueſe, Camoens: but Homer and Virgil have been the rapture of every age and nation: they are read with enthuſiaſm in their originals by thoſe who can read the originals, and in tranſlations by thoſe who cannot."

* There are various ways of keeping truth out of ſight. Mr Rittenhouſe's model of the planetary ſyſtem has the plagiary appellation of an Orrery; and the quadrant invented by Godfrey, an American alſo, and with the aid of which the European nations traverſe the globe, is called Hadley's quadrant.

ſpirit

spirit in which she wages war is the only sample before our eyes, and that does not seem the legitimate offspring either of science or of civilization. The sun of her glory is fast descending to the horizon. Her philosophy has crossed the Channel, her freedom the Atlantic, and herself seems passing to that awful dissolution, whose issue is not given human foresight to scan."

Such cant as that with which Mr Jefferson has here treated us at the close, might have been admirably calculated to *charm* the gaping throng of America, when first intoxicated with ideas of INDEPENDENCE. She proudly hoisted her *Thirteen Stripes*. With those stripes woefully has she already suffered herself to be scourged. In the midst of her humiliations, then, let her not, through the mouths of her political zealots, *continue* to be insolent. Mr Jefferson, whatever his pretensions may be as a *patriot*, has no merit to plead as a *prophet*. Be it known to him, and to his countrymen—be it known to the world—that the sun of Great Britain's glory, far from "descending to the horizon," was never more resplendent than at the present moment. If her *philosophy* has crossed the Channel, she rejoices—it is impossible for philosophy to travel too far; but many years, we apprehend, must elapse before one spark of her *genuine freedom* will be found to have crossed the Atlantic. E.

Two Dialogues, containing a comparative view of the lives, characters, and writings of the late Earl of Chesterfield and Dr Johnson. 8vo. Cadell.

IN this work the excellencies and defects of these two illustrious characters (for such, notwithstanding every abatement, will they both be considered by posterity), are with accuracy and elegance delineated, under the pleasing form of Dialogues between an Archdeacon and a Colonel; in which the Divine is professedly the advocate of Johnson, the Soldier for the merits of the Noble Earl. An amiable Female, with peculiar propriety, "like the president at one of our ancient tournaments," is introduced, "to see that the knights engage only in a generous and friendly conflict."

"Let each," says Lady Caroline, "be as zealous as he pleases to maintain the honour of his own idol, but without reviling that of his antagonist. I proscribe, therefore, all bitter sarcasms, as poisoned weapons, that ought to be banished from our lists. To drop my metaphor, which, I confess, I cannot very well support, let me remind you, that I expect a full and candid comparison of the two illustrious authors whom you respectively admire.—I wish to have a fair, comparative estimate of both; first, in their general character, as men or citizens; secondly, as moralists, or periodical lecturers on life and manners; finally, as writers, regarding only their style."

From this performance we shall present our readers with the award of the amiable judge, after hearing all the arguments *pro* and *con*.—In summing up their characters, the fair arbitress says:

"To speak of them as men, I never felt in my life the slightest wish to have been personally acquainted with either; though, in reading many authors, and Addison in particular, I have felt such a desire.—Johnson, I think, said to some young lady, 'Miss, I am a tame monster, you may stroke me.' If he said so (for I do not recollect where I met with the anecdote), I apprehend his expression was not perfectly true. He certainly was not more than half tamed. I do not believe that I could have been induced to give the fearless pat of friendly familiarity to either of these very opposite creatures. I am persuaded that my hand would have shrunk from Johnson as from a hedge-hog; and from Chesterfield, if not as an adder too venomous to be touched, yet certainly as an eel too slippery to be held. For, notwithstanding my brother's panegyric on the friendly qualities of his idol, I cannot think that either he or the philosopher had a heart truly formed for that tender connection. They seem to me to have possessed an equal degree of selfishness, though it shewed itself under very different shapes; one was continually trying to bully, and the other to inveigle the world into an exclusive admiration of his particular talents. The men accuse our sex of being actuated by a spirit of rivalship and mutual injustice to each other. Yet surely this is not only as visible among themselves, but more productive of general disadvantage. What the Archdeacon observed of Johnson and Garrick, leads me to make a similar observation on Johnson and Chesterfield. Had these two men, of rare and different talents, instead of kindling into a contemptuous animosity,

contracted a ſolid friendſhip, on the noble plan of honouring, of enjoying the perfections and correcting the deficiencies of each other, how infinitely might ſuch conduct have contributed to the pleaſure, improvement, happineſs, and laſting glory of both! But the defects in each were too ſtrong to let him derive all poſſible delight and advantage from the faculties of the other. Great as they both were in their ſeparate lines, I cannot think that either was truly entitled to the epithet of amiable or good; for I am equally offended by truth that is delivered with brutality, and by politeneſs that is utterly inſincere. I own myſelf as much an enemy to the ſplenetic malevolence of Johnſon as to the licentious vanity of Cheſterfield. Could they have blended their better qualities, could the gaiety of the wit have cured the ſpleen of the philoſopher, and could the ſtrong intellect of Johnſon have annihilated the libertiniſm of Cheſterfield, each might have been, what I think neither was, a truly accompliſhed and happy man; and each might have been rendered, by ſuch a proceſs, a more perfect and delightful writer; for, as it is, though we admire the wonderful underſtanding and energy of mind diſplayed by Johnſon, though we are charmed by the wit, elegance, and knowledge of the world, that we find in Cheſterfield, yet it is certain that each fails us in the very point where, from his particular purſuits, we might naturally ſuppoſe it moſt ſafe to take him as a guide. The literary judgements of Johnſon, and the worldly admonitions of Cheſterfield, appear to me equally unſound. The firſt are, ſurely, not conſiſtent with truth and juſtice; and for the latter, I am afraid no apologiſt can perfectly reconcile them to honeſty and virtue. Yet there is ſuch a maſs of real, though different, excellence, united to the groſs failings of thoſe two authors, that, as a parent anxious to collect every thing that may render me uſeful to my children, I read them both with equal eagerneſs, and I find much innocent inſtruction in Cheſterfield, that a mother's heart is inclined to adopt. Let rigid moraliſts tell me, if they pleaſe, that all his parental merit is of the womaniſh kind; and that he is, at beſt,

Fine by defect, and delicately weak.

As to Johnſon, I have indeed many jarring ideas of his excellencies and defects; yet, I believe, I may give you my notion of his character, compriſed in a line, by which Pope has deſcribed the whole ſpecies. I ſhall conclude, therefore, by telling you that he was, to my apprehenſion,

A being darkly wiſe, and rudely great."

Poems, chiefly in the Scottiſh Dialect. By Robert Burns. 8vo. 6*s.* Creech, Edinburgh.

WE have already given an ample hiſtory of this extraordinary young man, and a critique on his poems, taken from No 97. of the Lounger, [vol. 48. p. 591.] The names of his ſubſcribers fill thirty-eight cloſely printed pages. The volume is adorned with a portrait, painted by A. Naſmyth, and engraved by J. Beugo; and is thus inſcribed:

"To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A Scottiſh Bard, proud of the name, and whoſe higheſt ambition is to ſing in his country's ſervice, where ſhall he ſo properly look for patronage as to the illuſtrious names of his native land; thoſe who bear the honours, and inherit the virtues of their anceſtors?—The poetic genius of my country, found me as the prophetic bard Elijah did Eliſha—at the *plough*, and threw her inſpiring *mantle* over me. She bade me ſing the loves, the joys, the rural ſcenes and rural pleaſures of my natal ſoil, in my native tongue. I tuned my wild, artleſs notes as ſhe inſpired.—She whiſpered me to come to this ancient metropolis of Caledonia, and lay my ſongs under your honoured protection: I now obey her dictates.

Though much indebted to your goodneſs, I do not approach you, my Lords and Gentlemen, in the uſual ſtyle of dedication, to thank you for paſt favours; that path is ſo hackneyed by proſtituted Learning, that honeſt Ruſticity is aſhamed of it. Nor do I preſent this addreſs with the venal ſoul of a ſervile author, looking for a continuation of thoſe favours. I was bred to the plough, and am independent. I come to claim the common Scottiſh name with you, my illuſtrious countrymen; and to tell the world that I glory in the title. I come to congratulate my country, that the blood of her ancient heroes ſtill runs uncontaminated; and that from your courage, knowledge, and public ſpirit, ſhe may

may expect protection, wealth, and liberty. In the laſt place, I come to proffer my warmeſt wiſhes to the great fountain of honour, the Monarch of the Univerſe, for your welfare and happineſs.

When you go forth to waken the Echoes, in the ancient and favourite amuſement of your forefathers, may Pleaſure ever be of your party; and may Social joy await your return! When harraſſed in courts or camps with the juſtlings of bad men and bad meaſures, may the honeſt conſciouſneſs of injured Worth attend your return to your native ſeats! and may Domeſtic Happineſs, with a ſmiling welcome, meet you at your gates! May Corruption ſhrink at your kindling indignant glance! and may tyranny in the Ruler, and licentiouſneſs in the People, equally find you an inexorable foe!

I have the honour to be, with the ſincereſt gratitude, and higheſt reſpect, my Lords and Gentlemen, your moſt devoted, humble ſervant, ROBERT BURNS."

Edinburgh, April 4.

Of WITCHCRAFT.

[From Boyd's Juſtice of Peace, ſee p. 394.]

WItchcraft now has no exiſtence, not even in an act of parliament. It continues, however, ſtill to be enumerated in the *Commiſſion of the Peace*, among the other crimes cognizable by the juſtices; an adherence to ancient form thus preſerving words, which confeſſedly have neither force nor meaning *. It is a melancholy monument of the abſurdity and injuſtice of mankind, that the legiſlature of any ſtate, even upon the ſuppoſition, which is an impoſſible one, that *what they called Witchcraft* really exiſted, ſhould have ordained puniſhment for an offence, which, from the very nature of it, baffled every attempt at any thing like certainty of proof, and which armed blind ſuperſtition and rancorous malignity with the full power of deſtroying every hated object. Yet even men not devoid of knowledge and learning have gravely written upon this ſubject, and argued at great length for the puniſhment of witches. Even that enlightened lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, though his reaſon, as well as his humanity, forced him to make many exceptions, argues ſtrenuouſly for this, and combats very keenly the reaſoning of an author called *Wierus*, who it ſeems had ſome ſhare of common ſenſe, and whom Mackenzie therefore ſtyles "that great patron of witchcraft." Another writer of leſſer name, though a writer, in other reſpects, far from injudicious, Mr William Forbes, enters at large into the ſubject of witchcraft in his Inſtitutions of the Law of Scotland. This gentleman was a member of the Faculty of Advocates, a Profeſſor of Law in the univerſity of Glaſgow, and author of ſeveral works, which, though not of ſtandard merit, yet poſſeſs a conſiderable claim to approbation, and cannot thus be ſuppoſed to have differed widely in his ſentiments concerning witchcraft from the prevailing opinion of other ſenſible men

* *Vide ſupra*, Tit. 1. p. 10. where "inchantments, ſorceries, and arts magic," are mentioned in the commiſſions as puniſhable, or to be inquired into by the Juſtices of Peace. The ſcepticiſm of this age has perhaps gone too far, when it ſcouts the very idea of any thing approaching to witchcraft; for this term, in certain caſes, is ſuſceptible of a rational meaning. The late Dr Johnſon, as we learn from the converſation betwixt him and Mr Croſbie, mentioned in Mr Boſwell's Tour, maintained the poſſibility of the exiſtence of witches; and, if we adopt the maxim of Ariſtotle, which is adopted even by M. Buffon, that "Quicquid fieri poteſt, fit," the burden of proof muſt lie upon thoſe who deny their exiſtence, to prove the abſolute impoſſibility of ſuch a thing. We find magic and magicians mentioned in holy writ. We know that magic was cultivated by the ancient philoſophers, particularly thoſe of the Alexandrian ſchool; and Sir William Temple laments it as one of the ſciences which have been loſt in modern times. It is, indeed, true, that every kind of ſuperior knowledge may be, as it frequently has been, called magic. Thus Roger Bacon, the luſtre of whoſe ſingle genius illuminated the obſcurity of a barbarous age, was accounted by the vulgar, that is, by almoſt every perſon of that period, a magician. But the power of the Egyptian magicians mentioned in Scripture, conſiſted in ſubjecting the events of nature to their controul in a ſupernatural manner: And may not certain inviſible agents be permitted, under the providence of God, to counteract the ordinary courſe of things by means unknown to human ſagacity? This, however, is a philoſophical notion, and is far different from that phantom which ſuperſtition formerly conjured up to the deſtruction of helpleſs old women, or ignorant men, who, to the diſgrace of human nature, were wantonly butchered at the altar of this mercileſs idol. Witchcraft, in that ſenſe, never had, and never could have exiſtence, becauſe ignorance could never, in the nature of things, produce the effects of wiſdom.

among

among his contemporaries. The following curious fragment, therefore, which we have ventured to tranſcribe from him, as his *Inſtitute of the Law of Scotland* is now in the hands of but few, is to be conſidered as the creed of our country, about only ſixty years ago, with regard to witches; yet ſuch a creed as one would think infancy itſelf would reject, and even enthuſiaſm deſpiſe. His words are,

"Witchcraft is that black art whereby ſtrange and wonderful things are wrought by a power derived from the devil. It goes under ſeveral names, taken from particular effects and ways of its operation: As thoſe of *magic*, becauſe it is a knowledge of more than is lawful to be known; *divination*, from the revealing of things paſt, preſent, or to come; *enchantment*, from the working by charms or ceremonious rites; *ſorcery*, from the caſting of lots, to bring hidden things to light; *necromancy*, from the calling up and conſulting the devil, in form of ſome dead perſon; *faſcination*, from the hurting creatures by envious looks, and eye-biting, or by words, &c. Thoſe who practiſe this art are, in like manner, termed *witches*, *magicians*, *diviners*, *enchanters*, *ſorcerers*, *necromancers*, *faſcinators*; which names, given for different cauſes to the devil's diſciples, are, for the moſt part, promiſcuouſly uſed to ſignify any perſon who, by covenant with Satan, and his aſſiſtance, doth work ſtrange things, becauſe of the affinity of all their operations, which have the ſame general foundation and tendency.

2. Witchcraft is wrought by covenant or compact with the devil, expreſs or tacit.

(1.) An expreſs covenant is entered into betwixt a witch and the devil, appearing in ſome viſible ſhape, whereby the former renounceth God and his baptiſm, engages to ſerve the devil, and do all the miſchief he can, as occaſion offers, and leaves ſoul and body to his diſpoſal after death. The devil, on his part, articles with ſuch proſelytes concerning the ſhape he is to appear to them in, the ſervices they are to expect from him upon the performance of certain charms or ceremonious rites. To ſome he gives certain ſpirits or imps to correſpond with, and ſerve them as their familiars, known to them by ſome odd names, to which they anſwer when called. Theſe imps are ſaid to be kept in pots, or other veſſels, that ſtink deteſtably. This league is made verbally, if the party cannot write. And ſuch as can write, ſign a written covenant with their blood. On the meaner proſelytes, the devil fixes, in ſome ſecret part of their bodies, a mark, as his ſeal to know his own by, which is like a flea-bite, or blue ſpot, and ſometimes reſembles a little teat; and the part ſo ſtamped doth ever after remain inſenſible, and doth not bleed, though never ſo much nipped, or pricked, by thruſting a pin, awl, or bodkin into it. But if the covenanter be one of the better rank, the devil only draws blood of the party, or touches him or her in ſome part of the body, without any viſible mark remaining.

(2.) A tacit covenant with Satan is underſtood to be entered into by thoſe who knowingly uſe the ſuperſtitious rites or ceremonies obſerved by witches, or unlawful means to bring any thing about which they know to be ineffectual in themſelves without the devil's concurrence.

3. Witches uſe to be diſtinguiſhed into good and bad witches. The bad witch, commonly called the *Black Witch*, or *Binding Witch*, is one who, by a league with the devil, is aſſiſted by him to work miſchief. The good witch is he or ſhe who uſeth diabolical means to do good, as to heal perſons, looſe or undo enchantments, and to diſcover who are bewitched, and by whom. But this term of a good witch is very improper; for all who have commerce with Satan are certainly bad.

4. Some works of witches are really what they ſeem to be; others are mere diabolical juggling, or a deluſion of the eyes of ſpectators, with ſome ſtrange ſlight of Satan. To which laſt I may refer their imaginary paſſing through ſhut doors, and transforming themſelves and others into the ſhape of cats, dogs, hares, and other creatures. Some of their actions reſpect themſelves, and their behaviour towards their infernal maſter; ſuch as their coming to appointed meetings, called their *Sabbaths*, where they pay homage to him, and are taught to act all manner of wickedneſs, and give an account of their horrid paſt proceedings; the devil's having carnal copulation in the ſhape of a man with women, and in the form of a woman with men. Witches are chiefly employed in plain miſchief, by hurting perſons or their goods, or by bringing ſome actual evil or calamity upon them. But they ſometimes work miſ-

chief

chief under a pretence or colour of doing good; as when they cure diſeaſes, looſe enchantments, and diſcover other witches. All their deſigns are brought about by charms, or ceremonious rites, inſtituted by the devil, which are in themſelves of no efficacy, and ſerve only as ſignals and watchwords to admoniſh Satan, as it were, when, where, and upon whom, to do miſchief, or perform cures, according to his compact with the witches.

5. Our law puniſheth with death all who either uſe any manner of witchcraft, ſorcery, or necromancy, or who abuſe the people, by pretending to have any ſuch craft or knowledge. Under necromancy are comprehended chiromancy, predictions, and reſponſes, by the ſieve and the ſhear, and all other helliſh arts of divination. Witches are capitally puniſhed as ſuch, or for the covenant made with Satan, though no perſon ſuffer harm by them. Such as give themſelves out, or profeſs to be fortune-tellers, or arrogate ſkill to themſelves of foretelling things to come, or diſcovering where things are to be found, are liable to the puniſhment of death, though they have really no ſuch ſkill. But dumb perſons, pretending to diſcover future events, are never capitally puniſhed here. An agreement to ſerve the devil is ſurely relevant to infer the crime of witchcraft, provided the deluded creature knew him to be the devil at the making of it. Nay, even a tacit compact, by uſing only the ſuperſtitious words or rites of ſorcerers, knowing them to be ſuch by their books or diſcourſe, doth infer it. But the uſing ſuch words or ſigns, without knowing them to be ſuch, is reckoned no crime, if there be a plauſible ground of the uſer's ignorance, and he be ready to abſtain from ſuch practice, when informed of the unlawfulneſs of it. It hath been ſuſtained, to bring in a woman guilty of witchcraft, that ſhe threatened to do ſome miſchief to a perſon, who immediately, or not long after, ſuffered a grievous harm in his body or goods, by ſorcery or witchcraft, without any apparent or natural cauſe, though the manner, or inchantment, uſed to work ſuch miſchief, was not particularly expreſſed, and the threat was only general, and did not ſpecify the ill turn to be done, in reſpect the means uſed by witches are beſt known to themſelves. Some relevant articles of witchcraft are founded upon events having no neceſſary dependence on the means uſed by the perſon accuſed; as that a man, on whom a woman had laid a grievous ſickneſs by her ſorcery, was relieved thereof by her taking him by the hand, and the moving of her lips; or that a woman came ſeveral nights into a houſe when the doors and windows were all faſt locked and ſhut, combed her head the laſt night, and laid her hand upon a nurſe's pap, upon which a child then ſucking her died within half an hour; becauſe injuries done by witches are not occaſioned by any inherent virtue or efficacy in the means uſed by them, but only by the devil's influence; and that there is no natural cauſe of the miſchief done, is the reaſon of aſcribing it to witchcraft. Our law condemns, without diſtinction, both hurting and curing by diabolical means. Thoſe alſo who ſeek any help, reſponſe, or conſultation, from the uſers of witchcraft, ſorcery, or necromancy, or from pretenders to ſkill in theſe unlawful arts, are ſubject to the pain of death; witches, and thoſe who conſult them, being equally criminal.

6. Where one is indicted for being in league with the devil, and exerciſing acts of witchcraft, it ſufficeth to prove that the indictee was in confederacy with that evil ſpirit, and did ſuch things: But in the trial of one indicted for bewitching any perſon, two things are to be proved, viz. that ſuch a perſon is bewitched, and that the indictee is the witch.

7. Whether a man afflicted is bewitched, may be known from ſigns, ſymptoms, and extraordinary circumſtances, that have been obſerved in and about thoſe, for afflicting of whom witches have, upon their own free and ſerious confeſſion, been formerly arraigned and condemned. Such as, 1. When learned and ſkillful phyſicians find the patient's trouble doth not proceed from any bodily diſtemper, or natural cauſe; and any remedies preſcribed by them are ſo far from affording him the leaſt eaſe, that they increaſe his pain and torture. 2. When he is exceedingly tormented at the ſaying of prayers and graces, or reading the Bible; or, in his fits, tells truly many things paſt, future, and a-doing, and ſpeaks languages which otherwiſe he could not know, and does not remember when out of the fit. 3. When things are done with reſpect to him, by ſome hand inviſible to the byſtanders, and real tokens of the fact appear immediately to them, who could not perceive how it was done.

8. The

8. The proof that one is a witch is either extraordinary or ordinary.

(1.) Extraordinary proof is by presumptions; whereof some arise from lawful, but uncertain facts or circumstances: As, 1. That the person accused lies under a general bad fame of being a witch; or is child, familiar friend, old companion, or servant, of a convicted witch. 2. That he or she cannot shed tears. Or, 3. Cannot say the Lord's Prayer. Or, 4. Hath the devil's mark on some part of his or her body. But such presumptions are slender, uponwhich no great weight can be laid; though they are always used to strengthen and support other evidence. Other presumptions are drawn from the use of unlawful means; such as, 1. The drawing blood of the suspected person; or the putting something under a threshold where he or she goes in, or under a stool where the suspected person sits; or causing him or her come into the room where those afflicted are, and touch them; or trying if the person will sink or swim when put tied into the water. 2. The burning cakes made of the afflicted person's water; or burning clothes in which such person lies. 3. Spectral evidence, i. e. the afflicted person's saying they see in their fits those that torment them, crying out of them by name, and telling where they have been, or what they have done here or there in distant places. 4. The causing a white healing witch discover a black and bloody one, by shewing the latter's face in a glass, and so making one devil instrumental to cast out another. But these are all barbarous and unnatural charms, superstitious and magical experiments, not to be used by Christians; and the trying a crime by a miracle belongs not to any judge on earth, but is reserved for the divine throne.

(2.) Ordinary proof is by confession of the person accused, or by witnesses.

Many persons have been convicted of witchcraft upon their own confession. But such confession ought, 1. To be free and voluntary, and no wise extorted; nor should it contain any thing impossible or improbable. 2. Care must be taken to notice that the confessor is not oppressed with melancholy, or hath taken guilt upon him or her purely from being weary of life.

Witchcraft may be proved by witnesses that have heard or seen the person accused speak such words, or do such things, as none but those who have familiarity with the devil ever did or can do; as invoking the devil for help, or entertaining a familiar spirit, and holding correspondence with, or feeding it in any form or likeness; using inchantments and charms; conjuring to raise storms; shewing in a glass, or shew-stone, the faces of absent persons; revealing secrets, or discovering things lost, without any ordinary means; or doing things above human reason; by which effects a secret league with the devil comes to light. The dying testimonies of penitent witches, concerning others informed against by them, are not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt of witchcraft upon these others. But proof, by witnesses, of this crime being very difficult, women, and fellow criminals, or witches, are examined, to confirm and support circumstances of witchcraft charged upon others. For, though open acts of witchcraft, as the using charms in the day time, are to be made out by unexceptionable witnesses, yet the more secret acts, as the meetings of witches in the night-time to adore their infernal master, and hatch their mischievous projects, when other people are asleep, or when they themselves are invisible to, or covered from the sight of others, can be no otherwise proved than by such as are privy thereto. And, if the crime of consulting witches may not be proved by two who were consulted, it were next to impossible to prove such consulting by any other persons. Women are received witnesses in this horrid and clandestine crime; and persons injured by witches are also examined concerning actions of these witches.

9. The ordinary doom against witches is, to be strangled or worried at a stake till they be dead, and thereafter their bodies to be burnt to ashes, and all their moveable goods and gear to be escheat and inbrought to our Sovereign Lord's use."

It is difficult to tell which are most predominant, upon the perusal of this extract, our sentiments of indignation and melancholy, or our sentiments of ridicule;—of indignation and melancholy, that the lives of men should ever have been so wantonly sported away;—of ridicule, that such odd and fantastic whimsies should ever have entered a human brain.

There is, however, one kind of juris-

diction

diction which the civil magiſtrate has with regard to witchcraft, and a very proper juriſdiction it is. The ſtatute 9th George II. cap. 5. which aboliſhed witchcraft in Britain, enacts, That if any perſon ſhall pretend to exerciſe any kind of witchcraft, ſorcery, inchantment, or conjuration, or undertake to tell fortunes, or pretend, from his ſkill or knowledge in any occult or crafty ſcience, to diſcover where, or in what manner, any goods or chattels, ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen or loſt, may be found, then every ſuch perſon thus offending, upon conviction, by indictment or information, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment for a year, without bail or mainpriſe. He is, beſides, once in every quarter of the ſaid year, in ſome market-town of the proper county, and upon the market day, to ſtand openly upon the pillory for one hour. And if the court by which he or ſhe may happen to be convicted think fit, the offender ſhall be obliged to find ſureties for good behaviour, in ſuch ſum, and for ſuch time, as the ſaid court ſhall judge proper, according to the circumſtances of the caſe. The offender may be farther impriſoned till ſuch ſureties be given.

Offenders of this ſort, too, fall under the juriſdiction of the juſtices of peace as a ſpecies of vagrants.—It is wonderful that human reaſon did not ſooner hit upon this eaſy, expeditious, true, and only way of preventing covenants and compacts with the devil.

Advantages of SALTING HAY *when ſpoilt with Rain.*

A Phyſician at Warwick, who amuſed himſelf in farming, having a field of graſs long mowed, and ſo ſpoiled by the rain as to determine him to throw it on the dunghill, by advice ricked it, ſprinkling one peck of ſalt on each load. He fed his lean cattle on it, but thinking the load unwholeſome, ordered his ſervant to throw it as litter for his fatting oxen. The next morning they were found to have eaten the litter, and neglected the good hay. This went on for four days, when the ſalt hay was conſumed. The gentleman weighed his fatting beaſts every week, and ſaid they improved as much that week as any other. He has often tried the experiment of ſalting his hay when injured by continual rain, and has always found it attended with ſucceſs.

SIR, *Renton near Exeter, March* 21.

The following little piece was written on laſt Midſummer-eve, after having tranſlated the third Idyllium of Theocritus, and which has lain by ſince that time among my papers.

Gent. Mag. Yours, &c. R. POLWHELE.

THE COTTAGE-GIRL.

Thrice hail with magic ſong this hallow'd hour.
THEOCRITUS, *Idyll.* ii.

SWeet to the fond poetic eye
The evening-cloud that wanders by;
Its tranſitory ſhadow pale
Bluſhing, ſo ſtill, the purpled vale!
And ſweet, beyond the miſty ſtream,
The wildwood's ſcatter'd tuftings gleam,
(Where the horizon ſteals from ſight)
Cool-tinctur'd in the fainting light!
Yet ſweeter than the ſilent ſcene,
The manners of yon cottag'd green;
Where Nature breathes the genuine heart,
Unvarniſh'd by the goſs of Art!
Now glimmer ſcarce the hill-tops near,
As village-murmurs catch mine ear;
And now yon cot, beſide the lea,
(Whence oft I hear the peaſant's glee,)
Fades to the glimpſe of twilight grey,
And, in the gloom, ſlow ſinks away!
There, as, juſt lit, the light of ruſh
Twinkles through the white-thorn buſh,
Reflected from the ſcanty pane,
The ruſtic maid invokes her ſwain,
And hails, to penſive damſels dear,
This eve—though dreſt of the year!
Oft on the ſhrub* ſhe caſts her eye
That ſpoke her Truelove's ſecret ſigh;
Or elſe, alas! too plainly told,
Her Truelove's faithleſs heart was cold.
The moſs-roſe, that, at fall of dew,
(Ere eve its duſkier curtain drew),
Was freſhly-gathered from its ſtem,
She values, as the ruby-gem;
And, guarded from the piercing air,
With all an anxious lover's care,
She bids it, for her ſhepherd's ſake,
Await the new-year's frolic wake:
When, faded, in its alter'd hue,
She reads, the ruſtic is untrue;
But, if its leaves the crimſon paint,
Her ſickening hopes no longer faint.
The roſe upon her boſom worn,
She meets him, at the peep of morn;
And, lo, her lips with kiſſes preſt,
He plucks it from her panting breaſt.
Dearer than ſeas of glowing pearl,
Th' illuſion ſoothes the Cottage-Girl,
Whilſt upon this hallow'd eve,
Her wiſhes and her fears believe
All that the credulous have taught,
To ſtir the quivering pulſe of thought.
Now to relieve her growing fear,
That feels the haunted hour draw near,
When ghoſts in chains the church-yard walk,
She tries to ſteal the time by talk.

* *Midſummer-men.*

But hark! no more her tongue can chat,
Her ſimple heart beats pit-a-pat.
Hark! the church clock ſwings around
Upon the air its ſullen ſound;
And tells, the midnight hour is come,
That wraps the groves in ſpectred gloom!
To iſſue from beneath the thatch,
With trembling hand ſhe lifts the latch,
And ſteps, as creaks the feeble door,
With cautious feet, the threſhold o'er;
Leſt, ſtumbling on the horſe-ſhoe dim,
Dire ſpells unſinew every limb.
Lo, ſhuddering at the ſolemn deed,
She ſcatters round the magic ſeed;
And thrice repeats, "The ſeed I drop—
"My Truelove's ſcythe ſhall mow the crop."
Strait, as her frame freſh horrors freeze,
Her Truelove with his ſcythe ſhe ſees.
And, next, ſhe ſeeks the yew-tree ſhade,
Where he who died for love is laid;
There binds upon the verdant ſod,
By many a moon-light fairy trod,
The cowſlip and the lily wreath
She wove, her hawthorn hedge beneath;
And whiſpering "Ah, may *Colin* prove
"As conſtant, as thou wert, to love,"
Kiſſes, with pale lip full of dread,
The turf that hides his clay cold head!
Then homeward, as through ruſtling trees
She hears a ſhriek in every breeze;
In forms her flutter'd ſpirits give,
Each twinkling leaf appears to live.
At length, her love-ſick projects tried,
She gains her cot the lea beſide,
And on her pillow ſinks to reſt,
With dreams of conſtant *Colin* bleſt,
While, Eaſt-along, the ruddy ſtreak
Colours the ſhadows at day-break!
Such are the phantoms Love can raiſe,
As firſt his gradual ardour ſtrays
O'er the young virgin's thrilling frame—
A ſweet delirium in the flame!
Her boſom's gently riſing ſwell,
And purple light the tumult tell—
The melting bluſh upon her cheek,
The ſigh, the glance, her paſſion ſpeak!
And now, ſome favourite object near,
She feels the throbs of hope and fear;
And, all unknowing to conceal
Th' ingenuous ſoul by faſhion's veil,
Tries every art to feed her fires
That fond credulity inſpires.
Nor love alone, in vernal youth,
Bids airy Fancy mimic Truth;
The villager, or maid, or wife,
The dear deception owns through life;
Whether, if ſuperſtition ſway,
O'er up-land dews ſhe ſlopes her way,
Hailing, upon Aſcenſion morn *,
The ſpotleſs lamb through æther borne,
Which her adoring eyes behold
'Mid orient ſkies bedropt with gold;
Or whether, if diſeaſe aſſail
In ſhape of ſhivering tertian pale,
For Tray†, what time the fit began
She breaks the ſalted cake of bran,
Transferring with the charmed bit
To fawning Tray her ague-fit;
Or, as the recent grave† ſhe delves
(Ere dawn diſſolves the circling elves)
Where the laſt youth is lock'd in ſleep,
The ſacred ſalt ſhe buries deep—
Thus nine times (no companion nigh
To cheer the night-envelop'd ſky)
Reviſiting the charnel-ground—
"Her tongue chain'd up without a ſound."
'Tis thus fantaſtic viſions riſe
To cheat th' unweeting damſel's eyes!
Nor bending age, nor pining want,
The fairy proſpect diſenchant;
But, ſtor'd with many a trancing charm,
Ten thouſand phantoms round her ſwarm.
Till now, the villagers o'eraw'd,
Her various feats in wonder laud;
And, arm'd with her aſſociate ſwitch,
She dwindles to a wither'd witch!

* *Such is the cuſtom of many villages in the neighbourhood of Exeter. That the figure of a lamb actually appears in the eaſt on the morning of Aſcenſion day, as the popular perſuaſion. And ſo deeply is it rooted, that it hath frequently reſiſted the force of the ſtrongeſt argument. This is commonly the caſe indeed with every deluſion of the like nature.*

† *Theſe cuſtoms have lately fallen under the Author's obſervation. It is alſo uſual in this neighbourhood, with thoſe who are affected by an ague, to viſit at dead of night the neareſt croſs-road, ſix different times, and there bury a new-laid egg. The viſit is paid about an hour before the cold fit is expected; and they are perſuaded that with the egg, they ſhall bury their ague. If the experiment fail, (the agitation it occaſions may often render it ſucceſsful), they attribute it to ſome unlucky accident that may have befallen them on the way. In the execution of this matter, they obſerve the ſtricteſt ſilence, taking care not to ſpeak to any one whom they may happen to meet. Similar cuſtoms prevailed in ancient days. Theocritus abounds with deſcriptions of them. See his ſecond and third Idyllia, in the 4to tranſlation, juſt publiſhed.*

On Wedneſday, June 20. the Royalty Theatre in Wellcloſe-ſquare, London, was opened, for the firſt time, with *As You Like It*, and *Miſs in her Teens*, for the benefit of the London Hoſpital. The performance was ſuffered to go on; but Mr Palmer having been previouſly ſerved with a notice, by Meſſ. Linley, Harris, and Colman, that they were determined to put the law in force againſt him, if he proceeded, frankly acknowledged, that he had it not in his power to give out another play.—Previous to the play, Mr Palmer ſpoke the following

PROLOGUE.

WHere-e'er fair Science rear'd her laurel'd head.
In ev'ry clime where truth her light has ſpread,

Where civil union harmoniz'd mankind,
And join'd to polish'd manners, taste refin'd;
Thither on eagle wings the Muse has flown,
There fix'd, and made the favour'd spot her own.
In Greece her tuneful strain she taught to flow,
And the scene charm'd with imitated woe.
Terror and Pity seiz'd th' impassion'd breast,
And the fair *Moral* to the heart was press'd.
The Magistrate soon saw, in Virtue's cause,
The stage a supplement to public laws;
And from the nation's fund, with gen'rous aim,
Rais'd the proud dome, and fann'd the Poet's flame.
The well-proportion'd pile was seen to rise
On marble columns tow'ring to the skies.
No more the stroller with his mimic art
Rumbled about each village in his cart.
No more bedaub'd, and grim with lees of wine,
He outrag'd modest Nature in each line.
An Amphitheatre—whose spacious room
" Could hold, uncrowded, Athens in its womb," [hall,
Gave him the splendid scene, the gorgeous
The buskin'd pride, and the long trailing pall.
Their vagrant life the actors then gave o'er,
Deem'd *Beggars*, *Rogues*, and *Vagabonds* no more.
In Britain long our scene neglected lay;
The *Bull*, the *Globe*, presented ev'ry play.
To Inns and Taverns Shakespeare had resort;
The Bard's own genius was his best support.
At length, fatigu'd with war and civil rage,
With monarchy restor'd we rear'd the Stage.
And now, our minds while bright ideas fire,
We bid this night another dome aspire;
And hope—while your protection quells each fear—
The muse will find a safe asylum here.
Yet some there are who would our scheme annoy:
'Tis a Monopoly they would enjoy.
Th' Haymarket, Covent Garden, and Old Drury,
Send forth their edicts " full of sound and fury."
Three jarring States are leagu'd in jealous fit,
And they—whom *wit* maintains—*wage* war on *wit*.
But wit, like day-light, nothing should restrain,
The fame in Goodman's-fields and Drury-lane,
And if the Drama list on Virtue's side,
Say—can the Moral be diffus'd too wide?
If the Sun gild yon *West* with golden ray,
The *East* may feel the beams of rising day,
Like glorious rivals let all parties boast
One noble struggle—Who shall please you most:
Fines and imprisonment no more proclaim,
But praise the soil from which our *Garrick* came.
If still the rage, our fortune here to marr,
" Cry havock and let slip the dogs of war,"
Our means are honest; our hearts firm and true:
The contest glorious! for we fight for you.

A PRAYER.

[From Verses by John Frederick Bryant, late tobacco-pipe maker at Bristol.]

AMID the ceaseless din of human strife,
The groans of entering and departing life;
Amid the songs of joy, the wails of woe,
That living nature utters here below;
Amid the harmony of all the spheres
In concert, unenjoy'd by mortal ears:
Amid Heav'n's trumpets loud, by angels blown,
And lyres of Seraphim, around thy throne,
O Great Supreme! and while their voices join,
Proclaiming praise and glory only thine,
Presuming more, perhaps, than angels dare,
A trembling worm of earth intrudes his prayer,
Thou great, eternal, awful, gracious Cause
Of Nature's being, motion, form, and laws!
That gav'st me tastes of pleasure and of pain;
That gav'st me passions which alternate reign,
And reason, passion's riot to restrain:
By whom I first inspir'd this mortal breath;
In whom I trust for being after death:
Should I enjoy thy first great blessing, health;
And should thy Providence bestow me wealth,
And crown me parent of a num'rous race,
Whose virtues should my name and fortune grace:
To love, to duty, should my fair adhere;
Should ev'ry friend approve himself sincere;
Should'st Thou my life reserve to ripest age,
And give me all the wisdom of the sage;
O! let no cursed avarice, my store
With-hold from friend distress'd or from the poor!
In love, or friendship, or paternal care,
In each enjoyment with the world I share,
Through life, O! give this feeling heart to be
For ever warm with gratitude to Thee!
But should thy wisdom the reverse ordain,
And send me pale disease, and life-consuming pain;
Should pinching poverty still keep me down
To pine beneath my fellow-mortals frown;
Did I paternal feelings never know,
Or should my fruitful loins bring future woe;
Should an unfaithful wife dishonour bring;
Should slight of fancied friends my bosom wring;
Should my weak mind endure the scoff of fame,
And Dulness be my substituted name;
Should Nature early find herself outworn,
And that her earth to earth must soon return,
Without a friend to comfort or to mourn—
Amidst this gloomy, complicated throng
Of sharp afflictions, while I press along
Through each, or real pain, or seeming ill,
O give me resignation to thy will!

III-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

Her Imperial Majeſty, having viſited the moſt celebrated cities of Crimea, paſſed the lines of Precop on the 30th of May. On the 31ſt ſhe found herſelf among the firſt chain of mountains to the ſouth of Crimea, from which ſhe enjoyed a proſpect of the moſt beautiful vallies, cultivated fields, orchards, and populous villages, that is any where to be ſeen in the habitable globe. Towards the evening a body of 1000 Tartars, completely armed, came to meet her, and eſcorted her to Batcheaſary, where ſhe lodged in the palace of the ancient Chans. June 2. ſhe left that place; and on the 14th arrived at Bialogorod; and at Moſcow on the 23d O. S. where ſhe was met by the Grand Dukes Alexander and Conſtantine. July 22. ſhe arrived, with her ſuit, at her palace of Carſko-zelo, near Peterſburg, in perfect health.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The following Memorial was preſented to the States General by Sir J. Harris, envoy extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty.

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

The King, animated with the trueſt and moſt ſincere ſentiments of friendſhip for your High Mightineſſes, cannot, without extreme pain, ſee the continuation of the unfortunate troubles which ſubſiſt in the Republic of the United Provinces, and which, by their continuation, threaten the moſt grievous conſequences.

The Memorials which the underſigned Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary has preſented to your High Mightineſſes, ſince he had the honour to reſide here, have ſhewn, that the King his maſter, as a good friend and neighbour of the Republic, has never ceaſed deſiring to ſee peace re-eſtabliſhed; and his Majeſty will be always diſpoſed to co-operate on his part, in ſuch manner as your High Mightineſſes may judge proper.

His Majeſty having obſerved that the States of the Provinces of Zealand and Frizeland have declared their diſpoſition to aſk the mediation of ſome neighbouring powers, (in caſe that your High Mightineſſes judge ſuch intervention neceſſary), and that that of Zealand has called to mind, on this occaſion, the repeated aſſurances which the King has given of his friendſhip for the United Provinces; the underſigned has expreſs orders to aſſure your High Mightineſſes, that his Majeſty has conſtantly ſtrongly at heart the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquillity of the Republic, the preſervation of the true Conſtitution, and the maintenance of the juſt rights and privileges of all its members. His Majeſty feels the greateſt ſatisfaction, in having reaſon to think that the internal means furniſhed by the conſtitution itſelf, have power ſufficient to accompliſh ſo ſalutary an object. But at the ſame time, if your High Mightineſſes are decided, that it is neceſſary to recur to a foreign mediation, and to invite his Majeſty: then in natural conſequence of his affection, and of his good will for the Republic, the King will be eager to prove to your High Mightineſſes, his ſincere deſire to employ all the care that may depend on his Majeſty to bring the negotiation to a happy, ſolid, and permanent iſſue.

Hague, Aug. 14. JAMES HARRIS."

The anſwer of the States of Holland, of Sept. 8. to the memorial of the Baron de Thulemeyer, [p. 404], ſtates, "That having newly conſidered this matter with the moſt ſcrupulous attention, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes find themſelves obliged to perſiſt in their ſentiment, that "they had committed no offence whatever towards the perſon of the Princeſs of Orange," as his Pruſſian Majeſty muſt have ſeen ſtated in the moſt evident and complete manner, by the recital of what paſſed upon that occaſion; a report which was made in virtue of the expreſs order of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, by their commiſſion eſtabliſhed at Woerden for the defence of that province: — That this commiſſion had treated her Royal Highneſs with all poſſible reſpect and attention, ſo much ſo, that her Royal Highneſs thanked them at Schoonhoven, in a friendly manner, "for the attention which had been ſhewn her;"—and finally, ſhe repeated once more the ſame compliment by Mr Bentinck; ſo that their Noble and Great Mightineſſes make not the leaſt difficulty to declare, that "in the affair of that rencounter, by which they did not ſtop the ulterior progreſs of her Royal Highneſs, nothing irregular happened, or in violation of the reſpect due to her; and they diſavow any thing to the contrary."

That their Noble and Great Mightineſſes would no more have had an idea of ſuſpecting her Royal Highneſs, of ſi-

miſter

niſter views, nor have doubted the ſincerity of her motives as to what related to her journey to the Hague; on the contrary, they have always been heretofore, and ſtill are, perſuaded of the purity of the views by which her Royal Highneſs has been actuated; but as that Princeſs could not be the guarantee of the fermentation of a blind populace and miſled multitude, the Commiſſioners of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes ſaw the neceſſity of preventing a clamour which they were convinced would have ariſen by the ſudden, unexpected, and ſecret arrival of her Royal Highneſs, and from which might have reſulted ſcenes of carnage and confuſion which would have ſtruck the heart of her Royal Highneſs in the moſt ſenſible manner, in making her a witneſs of the dreadful effects of her unexpected viſitation, but which it would have been impoſſible for her to prevent.

That if that Princeſs, conſidering her quality of ſpouſe to the Stadtholder, had taken the precaution, which was ſo natural, of making known her deſign to their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, ſhe might have had an opportunity of putting herſelf under their conſideration in that reſpect, as well by reporting the actual conjuncture which rendered the execution of her Royal Highneſs's deſign very difficult, as relative to the means which would have been the moſt proper for the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity and union in this country, and of conſequence for fulfilling the views of her Royal Highneſs.

That ſo far from having a deſign to oppoſe the journey which the Princeſs of Orange would ſtill wiſh to make to the Hague, their Noble and Great Mightineſſes will, on the contrary, with pleaſure invite her Royal Highneſs to effect that journey, as ſoon as the general tranquillity will permit of the undertaking without danger.

That their Noble and Great Mightineſſes flatter themſelves that theſe explanations will fully ſatisfy his Pruſſian Majeſty, &c.

London, Sept. 14. Accounts are received, that a courier from Berlin is arrived at the Hague with a definitive declaration, purporting that the States of Holland muſt, before the expiration of four days from this time, yield ſufficient ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the Princeſs of Orange; and that if this demand is not acceded to, the Pruſſian army will enter the territories of the Republic, in order to enforce compliance.

Hague, Sept. 11. The following is the purport of the verbal notice ſent by M. de Thulemeyer, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, laſt Sunday, to the Penſionary

"The conditions the King inſiſts on, with regard to a proper ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to his auguſt ſiſter, ſuch as may repair the affront offered to the perſon of her Royal Highneſs, by forcibly oppoſing the journey of this illuſtrious Princeſs, animated with the moſt ſalutary views, deſigned to undertake to the Hague, are the following, of which the underwritten, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, will give the particulars by this verbal notice, which he has the honour to addreſs to the Penſionary of Holland, having before communicated them to him by word of mouth.

The King expects their Noble and Great Mightineſſes to write a letter to her Royal Highneſs, which, before they ſend it, ſhall be ſhewn to his miniſter, containing an acknowledgement of their error in ſuppoſing that Princeſs had any views contrary to the public welfare.

That they make apologies for the oppoſition made to her journey, and for that want of reſpect ſhe complains of.

That their Noble and Great Mightineſſes engage themſelves to puniſh, as her Royal Highneſs may require, thoſe who have committed any offence againſt her auguſt perſon.

That they revoke the injurious and erroneous reſolutions taken on account of this journey, which revocation muſt be accompanied by an invitation to her Royal Highneſs to repair to the Hague, there to enter into a negotiation with her in name of the Prince Stadtholder, to conciliate, by a proper arrangement, the preſent differences.

The underwritten is beſides authoriſed to declare to the Penſionary, that if their High Mightineſſes make any difficulty in granting ſuch a moderate ſatisfaction, her Royal Highneſs will requeſt her auguſt brother to make no further demand of ſatisfaction on this account.

He, moreover, has the honour to inform him, that if the fixing upon the Hague for carrying on the negotiation meets with any difficulties, they may chuſe any neutral city for the holding of the ſaid negotiations for the conciliating

and putting an end to the ſubſiſting differences.

The underwritten likewiſe declares to the Penſionary, that his Majeſty expects, in the interval, the States of Holland to let every thing remain in its preſent ſtate; that they proceed to no ſuſpenſion, deprivation, or other meaſures offenſive and prejudicial to the perſon of the Prince Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, as they thereby will render all conciliation uſeleſs and impoſſible, and only add to their former offenſive proceedings."

To the above the States refuſed to give any anſwer; but they ſent two deputies to Berlin, to make a perſonal repreſentation reſpecting the ſeizing of the Princeſs of Orange.

Monſ. de Kaliſchef, Envoy Extraordinary of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ſent the following verbal notice to the Preſident of their High Mightineſſes, in the name of the *Corps Diplomatique*, and on the part of all the foreign miniſters reſiding at the Hague, except the Marquis de Verac, the French Ambaſſador.

"The troubles which affect the Republic, and eſpecially the Province of Holland, grow daily more intereſting, and ſeem to excite a general alarm, ſo as to make us apprehenſive for the public ſurety and tranquillity of this place.

The Corps Diplomatique is with reaſon perſuaded, that the right of nations renders all apprehenſions on their part unneceſſary; but as in caſe of a popular tumult all the wiſdom of the wiſeſt government cannot ſometimes hinder thoſe diſorders which reſult from it, we are requeſted to deſire you, on the part of the Corps Diplomatique, to communicate to their High Mightineſſes our ſentiments thereon, and to remark to them our juſt hope that the States themſelves will without doubt acknowledge the importance and neceſſity of preventing in time, by proper meaſures, all dangers whatſoever on that head."

Utrecht, Sept. 13. Upon a report being received that the Pruſſian troops were this day to enter upon the territory of Guelderland, every thing was made ready for the entire inundation of the country round this city at a moment's warning.

A letter from Amſterdam, dated September 14. ſays, "This afternoon an expreſs arrived in this city, adviſing of a detachment of 800 men from the Pruſſian army being arrived at Arnheim, and that the remainder were on their march in three columns; in conſequence, ſome proper perſons ſet off immediately for Muiſden, to give the neceſſary orders for the inundation of ſuch part of this province as may be thought adviſeable. The water is at preſent two feet and a half high on the land that ſurrounds Utrecht.

The States of this province have publiſhed a reſolution entered into, by which they indemnify the farmers for what reaſonable loſſes they ſuſtain by their lands being put under water.

"*Hague, Sept.* 18. On Thurſday laſt the Pruſſian army, under the command of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, paſſed the river at Nimeguen, and advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach the Rhingrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and deſtroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other ſtores, retiring with what he could collect of the garriſon, in great diſorder, towards Amſterdam and Naerden. On Sunday, the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort, and the Vaart; and no oppoſition was made in any part of the province.—Intelligence was received at the Hague, of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and ſeveral other of the principal towns of South Holland, having ſurrendered, without bloodſhed, to the Duke of Brunſwick. The States of Holland iſſued orders for breaking and diſarming the free corps; and late this evening they paſſed a reſolution for reſtoring his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of this garriſon; and a deputation is appointed to the Duke of Brunſwick, and a letter ſent off to invite the Prince of Orange to return to his reſidence here." *Lond. Gaz.*

ENGLAND.

An advertiſement has appeared in all the papers, dated, Stamp-office, Aug. 21. intimating, that the Poſt-horſe duty is to be farmed out on Wedneſday Oct. 24. at the ſtamp-office in Lincoln's inn, for the term of three years from the 1ſt of December next. Perſons intending to farm the duties are deſired to give in their propoſals three days previous to the above date. No perſon licenſed to let poſt-horſes, or any perſon for their uſe, can be contractor for the ſaid duties.—The following

lowing is a list of the diſtricts, with the ſums at which they are to be ſet up, being the groſs amount of the duties for the year ending Aug. 1. 1786.

No	*Diſtricts.*	*Produce.*
1.	North Britain, -	L. 5167
2.	Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham,	3391
3.	Yorkſhire,	7365
4.	Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Derbyſhire, Staffordſhire, -	7801
5.	Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire,	6225
6.	Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire,	7900
7.	Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire,	7237
8.	Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, Cambridgeſhire,	7803
9.	Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire,	4877
10.	Huntingdonſhire, Hertfordſhire,	7715
11.	Surry	5753
12.	Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter,	13262
13.	Kent, Suſſex, -	10594
14.	Hampſhire, Berkſhire,	7614
15.	Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, Cornwall, Somerſetſhire,	8383
16.	*North Wales*, viz. Angleſea, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionetſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, with Shropſhire,	2384
17.	*South Wales*, viz. Brecknockſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Cardiganſhire, Glamorganſhire, Radnorſhire, and Pembrokeſhire, with Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire,	1171
	L. 114642	

On Tueſday, Sept. 11. a duel was fought in Hyde Park, between Sir John Macpherſon and Major James Browne, in conſequence of a publication made by authority of Sir John in the Calcutta Gazette of May 12. 1785, which the Major ſaid was calculated to convey an imputation againſt his character. Each of the parties fired three piſtols; but no other evil reſulted from the engagement, than Sir John's receiving a ball through his coat-pocket. The ſeconds then interfered, when the miſunderſtanding was happily adjuſted.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. On Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr Gilbert, ſecretary to the Rt. Hon. William Eden, his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the office of the Marquis of Caermarthen, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of State for foreign affairs, with the convention between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, for explaining the extent and meaning of the 13th article of the laſt definitive treaty of peace; which convention was ſigned at Verſailles, on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, by Mr Eden, his Majeſty's plenipotentiary, and by the plenipotentiary of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. *Lond. Gaz.*

The ſpring of tar lately diſcovered at Coal Brook Dale, in Shropſhire, in the eſtate of Richard Reynolds, Eſq; ſtill continues to emit its uſual quantity of 55 barrels per week, which, at the preſent low price of tar, viz. 16 s. per barrel, muſt bring in to its owner the amaſing ſum of 2288 l. annually.—It has an aromatic ſmell and taſte, and bids fair to anſwer every purpoſe of vegetable tar, if not many more.—De Luc, reader to the Queen, and a very ingenious philoſopher, ſays, that it is ſometimes found in Germany; he ſuſpects it to be produced by marine acid and peat moſs; but the ſubject is yet but little underſtood, though it is in a fair way to be fully inveſtigated.

On the 21ſt of September two royal proclamations were iſſued: One offering a bounty of 3 l. to each able bodied ſeaman, 2 l. to each ordinary ſeaman, and 20 s. to each able-bodied landman, who will enter on board his Majeſty's Navy: The other proclamation is for recalling all Britiſh ſeamen in foreign ſervice.

Circular letters were iſſued at the War-office, Sept. 24. for augmenting the regiments of infantry on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, by adding one ſerjeant, one drummer, and 14 privates to each company. Two companies are alſo to be added to each regiment, conſiſting of one captain, one lieutenant, one enſign, three ſerjeants, three corporals, two drummers, and 56 privates; with one company more for the ſpecial purpoſe of recruiting, to conſiſt of one captain, one lieutenant, one enſign, eight ſerjeants, eight corporals, four drummers, and 30 privates.

London, Sept. 25. In conſequence of advices being received on Friday by adminiſtration, of ſome hoſtile preparations and movements of the French, on account of the Pruſſian army having entered the States, the Lords of the Admiralty, at nine o'clock in the evening, ſigned and iſſued preſs warrants, which had been reſolved on in caſe of neceſſity, by his Majeſty in council on Wedneſday

laſt. The warrants were delivered with the utmoſt ſecrecy, and at one o'clock on Saturday morning the preſs commenced, and continued very hot until eight o'clock, on both ſides of the river, and by gallies up the river; the neceſſity for men was ſo urgent, that they ſtripped every veſſel of all hands, except the captains, nor would any remonſtrance ſave either mates or apprentices. Before nine o'clock upwards of 2000 men were impreſſed, none of whom underwent the uſual form of being examined by a regulating Captain, but were immediately carried down to Blackwall, where tenders were in readineſs to convey them to Chatham, to which place they ſet ſail with the morning tide.

Preſs-warrants took place at every port in the kingdom, and it is ſuppoſed that government have now got ready to put on board the different ſhips 10,000 ſeamen, and by the end of this week a well equipped fleet will be ready to put to ſea, if required.

Several additional houſes of rendezvous were opened on Saturday in Wapping, and its neighbourhood, and a ſharp look-out was obſerved by the different gangs for ſailors. At night the gangs were reinforced, and a few more hands were impreſſed. The preſs occaſioned ſuch a general alarm amongſt all thoſe who worked upon the river, that every boat and lighter, and every other veſſel, were totally deſerted, except by very old men.

The London Gazette of Sept. 22. contains a proclamation, ſetting forth, That there is reaſon to believe that little attention is paid to the royal proclamation iſſued in April 1776, reſpecting the gold-coin. It is therefore declared, as it was in that proclamation, that gold more deficient than is ſpecified in the following table, ſhall not paſs current, viz.

	Dwts.	*Grs.*
Guineas, —	5	8
Half guineas,	2	16
Quarter guineas,	1	8

And all pieces more deficient than the above are ordered to be cut and defaced, agreeable to the acts of parliament, chap. 70. ſect. 7. and chap. 92. ſect. 4. of the 14th year of his preſent Majeſty.

SCOTLAND.

In the beginning of Auguſt, the Court of Seſſion decided two cauſes reſpecting Literary Property, in which Meſſ. Cadell, Strahan, Payne, and other Bookſellers in London were purſuers; and Mr Robertſon, printer in Edinburgh, and Mr Anderſon, bookſeller in Stirling, defenders. Two proſecutions were brought againſt theſe defenders; the one for having printed an edition of Miſs Burney's Novel, Cecilia; the other for having printed an edition of Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. In the former caſe, from the omiſſion of entry in Stationers Hall, it was admitted by the purſuers, that no action lay for the ſtatutory penalties: but it was contended, in the firſt place, that there was a right of property conferred by the ſtatute, independent of entry, which though it could not produce a ſuit for the penalties, might found an action of damages at common law; and in the ſecond place, even on the ſuppoſition of no right of property, the defenders had been guilty of a fraudulent act, in printing on the title-page of this ſpurious edition of Cecilia, the names of Meſſ. Cadell and Payne, the printers of the London edition, to which they had made their own counterfeit to bear a moſt exact reſemblance in ſize, paper, type, &c. ſo as to make it paſs in the market for the London edition printed by the purſuers.—To this it was anſwered by the defenders, That by repeated deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, in the caſe of Midwinter, &c. "no action lies on the ſtatute, except for ſuch books as have been entered in Stationers Hall in terms of the ſtatute, and that no action of damages lies upon, or in conſequence of the ſtatute:"—That with reſpect to the title-pages, the defenders had reprinted theſe, as well as the book itſelf, *juſt as they found them*; that it was immaterial whoſe names, or if any names, were on the title-pages; that it never could injure the purſuers, or any bookſeller, to have their names put on the title-page of any good book; on the contrary, it might be of ſervice, by directing purchaſers to their ſhop; that it was the univerſal practice both of this, and almoſt every other country, in reprinting books, to retain on the title pages the names of the original publiſhers; that this practice was countenanced and followed by the London bookſellers themſelves, who purchaſed Scots editions with London title-pages, and would not have them otherwiſe.—The Court was of opinion, that from the omiſſion of entry in Stationers Hall, the purſuers had loſt their excluſive right of printing the book; but they found that the defenders did wrong in aſſuming the names of the purſuers in their title-page; they therefore impoſed

impoſed an interdict againſt the ſale of the book with ſuch title-page, and found the defenders liable in damages and expences to the purſuers, which were reſtricted to 20l. Sterling.

In the other proſecution, for the printing of Blackſtone's Commentaries, the caſe was attended with ſome peculiar circumſtances.—The work had been printed in four ſeparate books or volumes, publiſhed at different intervals of time.—The author had ſurvived the ſtatutory term of fourteen years from the publication of the firſt volume, and being thus entitled to a renewal of the right for a ſecond term of fourteen years, he had aſſigned that renewed right to the purſuers, and obliged himſelf to make ſimilar aſſignments of the other volumes, whenever their reſpective terms were elapſed; but he died before the expiration of any of the other terms. The purſuers had therefore a right by aſſignment from the author, not only to the firſt volume, but they claimed an excluſive right of property in the other three volumes, on the ground of having received from the author various additions, alterations, and corrections, which they had printed in a new edition of the work, and likewiſe on certain notes added by Dr Burn, for which they had paid an adequate price; and that their edition, ſo improved and enlarged, was regularly entered by them in Stationers Hall, which ſecured to them the full property of the firſt volume, and the property at leaſt of all the additions, alterations, and notes contained in the other three volumes.—It was, on the other hand, maintained by the defenders, with reſpect to the firſt volume, That though the laſt clauſe of the ſtatute (which was an addition made in the Houſe of Peers), gave a ſecond term of fourteen years to an author, in caſe he ſurvived the firſt term; yet it gave him no power to *aſſign* ſuch right, which was merely *perſonal* to himſelf.—Indeed, it would be ſtrange, that the ſtatute ſhould take the right from the *aſſignees*, in whom it was veſted, in order to give it to the author, merely that the author might give it back again to theſe very aſſignees, whom it had, in a former clauſe, expreſsly ſecluded. This right or liberty of ſole printing and publiſhing a book, is not a real property, and is in its nature incommunicable, unleſs made otherwiſe by ſpecial authority.—As to the alterations and corrections of the author, they are very inconſiderable; for the moſt part merely typographical errors, or the change of one ſynonymous word for another. It is believed there hardly ever was a book of the ſame ſize and variety of matter, which has not undergone more alterations in a new edition. The book conſiſts of no leſs than two thouſand pages; yet there is not half a ſheet of new matter all together, the whole being compriſed in leſs than four 4to pages of print.—There are even many ſheets on which there is not a ſingle alteration. If the author or printer of a book has fallen into any errors, it is his duty to correct them; and inſtead of making a *property of his errors*, he ought rather to apologize for them.—As to Burn's notes, there are only nine in whole, and being mere quotations from acts of parliament, any perſon may quote them as well as he.—The Lords found, that the purſuers had not only a property in the firſt volume, but alſo in the emendations by the author; "and remitted to the Lord Ordinary, to hear parties, how far, and to what extent, the penalties of the act of Queen Anne may or can be applied to the printing of the other three volumes."

Glaſgow, Sept. 5. The miſunderſtanding that has ſubſiſted for ſome time paſt betwixt the manufacturers of muſlins and their workmen, terminated, on Monday, in a very melancholy manner. About mid day, information was given to the magiſtrates, that numbers of men were aſſembled in the Calton, and taking webs out of the looms of thoſe who had engaged to work, carrying them in proceſſion to excite a mob. The Lord Provoſt, magiſtrates, ſheriff, and peace-officers, went to ſuppreſs them, but were unable to accompliſh the deſired end, without the aid of the military, as they were moſt ſeverely pelted with bricks and ſtones, and ſeveral of them much hurt. They were afterwards joined by a detachment of the 39th regiment, under the command of Lt-Col. Kellet, and proceeded to the eaſt end of the Gallowgate. This ſtep was taken to intimidate the rioters, and was thought to have accompliſhed the end, as the magiſtrates and military returned to the croſs before four. But information was again brought of the mob's having ſeized a number of webs, and were going in proceſſion along the road that leads to the High Church, the eaſt end of the Gallowgate, with intention to deſtroy them. The ma ſtrates, a number of the inhabitants, a militar

military, then proceeded to diſperſe the rioters. When they arrived at the diviſion of the roads near the Park houſe, their paſſage was obſtructed, betwixt which and the Drygate-bridge, a moſt melancholy conflict enſued. Stones and bricks were thrown at the magiſtrates and military, and ſeveral much hurt. Orders were then given to the ſoldiers to fire, when three perſons were killed, three mortally wounded, and ſeveral ſlightly. The crowd then diſperſed, and the magiſtrates and military returned to the croſs. Upon another alarm, they again proceeded to the ſuburbs, but no diſturbance taking place, they came back to the croſs, where the military continued under arms till midnight. A number of reſpectable burgeſſes were ſummoned to attend the magiſtrates during the night, and every method taken to ſecure the peace of the city, which was effected.

Early on Tueſday morning, a detachment of the 39th regiment arrived from Beith. The rioters, continuing to aſſemble in the Calton that day, proceeded to burn a number of cotton-webs on the public ſtreets. The ſheriff and ſome juſtices of the peace, with Col. Kellet and the 39th regiment, marched to the Calton about two o'clock, but found the mob was diſperſed; upon which they returned to town.

Laſt night, the magiſtrates appointed a guard of reſpectable inhabitants; a party of 50 ſoldiers was alſo ſtationed at the Exchange.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 6. At Delvin, in Perthſhire, Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Eſq; to Miſs Murray, daughter of the late Sir Robert Murray of Hillhead, Bt.

8. At Edinburgh, Major Dickſon, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lindeſay, daughter of Henry Lindeſay, Eſq;

11. At Dundee, Capt. Wedderburn of Pearſie, to Miſs Anne Read, daughter of the late John Read, Eſq; of Cairny.

17. At Glaſgow, Mr John Anderſon of Kingsfield, to Miſs Mary Wilſon.

17. At Hackwood, the Duke of Bolton's ſeat, Lord Barnard, to Lady Catharine Poulett, daughter of the Duke of Bolton. The lady's dowry is 25,000l.

18. At Bogſide, near Irvine, Thomas Gillies, Eſq; in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Jane Crookſhanks of that place.

20. At Ednam-houſe, in Kelſo, William Dickſon, Eſq; of Sydenham, a Captain of the royal navy, to Miſs Charteris, grand-niece of the late James Dickſon, Eſq; of Ednam.

24. At Springkell, Michael Stewart-Nicolſon, Eſq; of Carnock, to Miſs Katharine Maxwell, youngeſt daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Springkell, Bt.

24. At Kilſyth, the Rev. Mr James Robertſon, miniſter of Gargunnock, to Miſs Anne Walker.

24. Mr Andrew Euing merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Suſannah Morriſon, daughter of Mr Alexander Morriſon merchant in Greenock.

24. At Edinburgh, John Reeve, Eſq; Lieutenant in the late 82d regiment, to Mrs Charlotte Felicity Conner, widow of Hew Spreul Crawford of Cowdenhill, Eſq;

BIRTHS.

July 23. At Quebec, Lady Eleonora Dundas, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Leith-hall, Mrs Leith of Leith-hall, of a daughter.

5. At Dryden, Mrs Lockhart of Lee, of a ſon.

11. At Queensferry, Mrs Crawford, wife of David Crawford, Eſq; of Carronbank, of a ſon.

14. At Clifton-hall, Mrs Helen Gibſon-Wright, heireſs of Clifton-hall and Kerſie, ſpouſe to Alexander Charles Maitland, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

14. Mrs Fergusſon of Pitcullo, of a daughter.

16. Lady Helen Hall, lady of Sir James Hall of Dunglas, Bt, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Dec. 23. 1786. At Bombay, of a fever, in the 25th year of his age, John Johnſton, Lieutenant in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and only ſon of the Rev. Dr Johnſton, of Leith.

June 24. 1787. At Saltzbourg, the rich Banker, Hafner d'Inbachthauſen, leaving 800,000 florins in pious, and 400,000 in other legacies. The day of his burial there was diſtributed to the poor 13,744 florins, in conformity to his will.

26. In the Weſt Indies, Mr David Scott merchant, ſon of Mr Alexander Scott, late merchant in Edinburgh.

Aug. 8. At St Peterſburg, Walter Sharp, Eſq; Conſul-General in Ruſſia.

16. At Biſhop's Court, county of Kildare, on the third day of his indiſpoſition, the Rt Hon. John Ponſonby. He was repreſentative in the Iriſh parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the county of Down, which belongs to his family; a truſtee of the linen manufacture, a member of the Dublin Society, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. He was one of the lords juſtices in 1758, 1760, 1762, 1764, 1765, and until October 1767, when Lord Townſend, by taking the reins of government in his hands as lord-lieutenant of Ire-

land,

land, put an end to that ſpecies of government in this kingdom. He was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland many years, and vacated the chair from motives of principle. Finding an addreſs was propoſed in the Houſe to Lord Townſend, as chief governor, and thinking the Houſe could not, conſiſtent with its own conduct or honour, vote it, he would reſign. A majority, however, perſiſting in it, he accordingly made a formal reſignation. In this office he ſucceeded the Rt Hon. Hen. Boyle, afterwards Earl of Shannon, whoſe ſon (the preſent E. of Shannon) is married to Mr P's daughter. He was a younger brother of the preſent Earl of Beſborough.

19. At Jeffrey Meadows, near Alton, in Staffordſhire, aged 82, Mrs Boſwell, relict of Mr Boſwell of that place. Upon opening the vault (which was in the church), an interval was found to have been left between the coffins of Mr Boſwell and his daughter for the reception of her remains, ſo that a part of both coffins were uncovered in this buſineſs; and though Miſs Boſwell's remains had been depoſited near ſeventeen years, yet it occurred to the memory of ſome of Jonathan Wild's diſciples, that the ſaid Miſs Boſwell, at her own requeſt, had a pair of ſilver buckles and a diamond ring buried with her, (being a preſent from a gentleman who paid his addreſſes to her.) The funeral proceſſion of Mrs Boſwell was not over till late at night, conſequently the vault was left open till morning, at which time the church-warden came (being a maſon by trade), to cloſe the vault, when, to his ſurpriſe, he found the chancel door broke open, and the coffin, that contained the aſhes of Miſs Boſwell, was broke in pieces and plundered, and part of the breaſt-plate of Mrs Boſwell's coffin torn off.

21. At Widdiecombe, in Devonſhire, Arthur Holdſworth, Eſq; M. P. for the borough of Dartmouth, and Governor of Dartmouth Caſtle.

27. At Dublin, Col. J. P. Hamilton, Profeſſor of the German language in the univerſity of Dublin. From his earlieſt years he followed the profeſſion of arms, and ſpent the prime of his life in the ſervice of the late King of Pruſſia, who knew him perſonally, and reſpected him as a good ſoldier, and a man of honour. He ſerved his maſter well in many a hard-fought day; and in the battle of Hochkirken, whilſt he was haſting to lead on a column of infantry to ſupport his kinſman Marſhall Keith, to whom he was Aid du Camp, he was ſhot through the head with a muſket ball, and lay on the field of battle till the next day, when he was found by the Auſtrians, who treated him with much humanity. He had viſited almoſt every nation of Europe, ſtudied their laws and cuſtoms with philoſophical preciſion, and poſſeſſed the ſingular faculty of learning and ſpeaking their ſeveral languages with the fluency and propriety of a native. His memory of facts and characters was clear and retentive, and his converſation was ever enlivened by a vaſt variety of judicious remarks and entertaining anecdotes.

30. At Deptford, Mr John Robe, aged 98, one of the oldeſt River pilots, having been above 70 years in that employ.

Lately, at Wexford, in Ireland, aged 27 years, a woman named Revel. Her diſeaſe was the dropſy, and ſhe had been tapped 111 times, in the courſe of which operations ſhe diſcharged 9 barrels 33 gallons and 3 pints of water.

Sept. 1. At London, aged 96, John Falkner, Eſq; formerly an Italian merchant.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Hope, daughter of the late Sir Alexander Hope of Kerſe, Bt.

2. At Coats, Mrs Mary Syme, daughter of Mr John Syme writer to the ſignet, and relict of Lieut. Simonides Creedland, of the 17th regiment.

4. At Montroſe, Robert Renny, Eſq; of Montroſe.

4. At Edinburgh, Mr John Chalmers, writer.

7. At Forres, the Rev. Mr Robert Dunbar, one of the miniſters of Old Aberdeen.

8. At Liſton-hall, William Campbell, Eſq; brother-german of the late John Duke of Argyll.

10. At his houſe in Stirlingſhire, Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; of Polmont, late Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, and one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

12. At Edinburgh, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs Eliſabeth Jameſon, relict of Mr Thomas Mercer of Binhall.

12. At London, the Rt Hon. Jane Counteſs of Northington, relict of Lord Chancellor Northington. She was youngeſt daughter and co heir of Sir John Huſband of Ipſley in Warwickſhire, Bt. She was married in 1743, and had one ſon and five daughters; Robert, the laſt Lord Northington, dying a bachelor, the title became extinct.

13. In the 51ſt year of his age, the Rev. Mr Alexander Fullerton, miniſter at Futtie.

14. At Houſton, Mrs Shairp of Houſton.

15. At Inverary, the Rev. Mr Alexander Maclaviſh, one of the miniſters of that place.

17. At London, in the 63d year of his age, Mr Taylor, the celebrated oculiſt.

19. At Edinglaſſie, in Strathdon, Alexander Stewart of Edinglaſſie, Eſq; writer to the ſignet.

20. At Aberdeen, in the 77th year of her age, Mrs Byres of Tonley.

20. At Heyſterbury, in Wilts, in his 81ſt year, John Bradford, Eſq; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons.

21. At

21. At Edinburgh, Miſs Barbara Maclaurin, eldeſt daughter of the late Profeſſor Maclaurin.

21. At Rochell, Charles Ewart, Eſq;

24 At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Wedderburne, relict of Alexander Wedderburne of St Germans, and daughter of the deceaſed James Halyburton, Eſq; of Pitcur.

Lately, at Llanvare, near Ruthin, Denbighſhire, Mrs Sufan Parry, a maiden lady, who by her will bequeathed the ſum of three guineas to her harper, on condition that he would play on the harp (an inſtrument that ſhe was very fond of) two plaintive tunes, ſhe had fixed on, over her grave; which were accordingly performed on Sept. 13. The novelty of the ſcene drew together a large concourſe of people, and the poor harper (who was an old ſervant) could hardly begin; for the ſolemnity of the place, and the vaſt number of people about him, had ſuch an effect upon him, that he burſt into tears, and it was ſome time before he was capable of performing the laſt commands of his old miſtreſs, which ſo affected the ſpectators, that there was hardly a dry eye in the church-yard.

Lately, at London, one Matthews, a porter well known in the neighbourhood of Old ſtreet. His death was occaſioned by a fooliſh practice, very frequent amongſt the lower claſſes of people at public houſes, viz. ſecretly infuſing jalap into the drink of one another when intoxicated. There was ſomething very ſingular in this man's caſe; he had been backward to infuſe the jalap into a pint of beer for another perſon, but having ſet the ſame down on a table, where there was another full pint, occaſioned his miſtake, by which means, that which was intended for another he drank himſelf, whilſt he pledged the perſon it was deſigned for. His being ſubject to a flux before this occurred, it is thought, haſtened his death.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, Sept. 15. to appoint Charles Henry Fraſer, Eſq; to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Peterſburg.

Alſo to appoint Mark Gregory jun. Eſq; to be Conſul at Malaga.

Carleton Houſe, Sept. 1. The Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. Verney Lovet, M. A. to be one of his Chaplains in ordinary.

St James's, Sept. 6. The Duke of York has been pleaſed to appoint the Rev. Francis Randolph, M. A. Vicar of Broad Chalk, to be his Domeſtic Chaplain.

War-office, Sept. 1.

29th foot: Brev.-Maj. Archibald Campbell, to be Major, vice Chriſtopher Carleton.

War-Office, Sept. 8.

1ſt foot-guards: Lt-Col. John St Leger, from the 65th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Steynor Jones.

65th foot: Col. Richard Steynor Jones, from the 1ſt foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John St Ledger.

Lt-Col. John Hardy of the 56th foot to be Governor of Dartmouth Caſtle, vice Arthur Holdſworth.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, September 21.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Bear,	18s. 0d.	17s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Oats,	15s. 0d.	13s. 6d.	12s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

The Edinburgh Bill of Burials for September.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	17	31	48
Weſt-kirk, -	25	22	47
Canongate, -	13	14	27
Calton, - -	13	12	25
Total,	68	79	147

AGE.	N°
Under 2	51
Between 2 & 5	15
5 & 10	8
10 & 20	5
20 & 30	9
30 & 40	10
40 & 50	10
50 & 60	11
60 & 70	11
70 & 80	9
80 & 90	6
90 & 100	2
	147

Increaſed 24

DISEASES, &c.	N°
Aged — —	21
Aſthma — —	3
Bowelhive — —	16
Bedridden — —	1
Burnt — —	1
Childbed — —	3
Chincough — —	14
Conſumption —	33
Dropſy — —	4
Fever — —	17
Flux — —	1
Jaundice — —	1
Killed by the fall of a hay ſtack —	1
Lethargy — —	1
Meaſles — —	11
Palſy — —	2
Smallpox — —	4
Stillborn — —	6
Suddenly —	1
Teething —	6

PRICES OF STOCKS, September 10.

New 4 per cent. 1777, 94¼ a ⅜
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 110¾ a ⅝.
3 per cent. conſ. 73½ a ⅝ a ¾.
Short Ann. 1778, 13 15-16ths a ⅞ a 15-16ths.
3 per cent. India Ann. 69⅝.
India Bonds, 82s.
Old South Sea Ann. 73⅛ a ½.
Exch. Bills, 28s.

Sept. 24.

5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 106 a 107 a 106¾.
3 per cent. conſ. 71 a 70 a 71½ a 70¾.
India Bonds, 76s. prem.
New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2½ diſc.
Lottery Tickets, 15l. 12s. 6d.